HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,373—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Sat. Dec 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th "	ARCADIA	6923	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	6594	.....	.....
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6923	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6923	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6510
1st April.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6923	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7913
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6923	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
†LIE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	19th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 960.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R. N.R. 5,124	4th Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,681	19th ,,	,,
SOLNDIA	S. Abrey	5,195	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B, I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on SATURDAY, the 31st December, from the Victoria Dock. Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 shed, calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or abou 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 6th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,199	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,266	27th Jan. 1905
* † OHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	22rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,558	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	F. Crogietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th ,, ,,
* † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,766	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will sail at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class. Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 300
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rents charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.
Both in Colours and Monochroms. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.
The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."
A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.
Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.
Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.
BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST. RAIPUR, C. P.
N.B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes in the poor.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Baudra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on board, I went over the establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

RARE
OPPORTUNITY.
WHY BE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED, PAY NOTHING.

YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity

KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
166-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

MONGINI BROTHERS
FOR
NEW YEAR CAKES
AND
ALL SORTS OF
DELICACIES.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO. BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 11 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a specialty and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, CHAMPAGNE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, LEGHORN RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated CHIANTI WINE as a specialty, and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
OUR ANNUAL SALE
OF
JAPANESE CURIOS
Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
AT
MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bomb
AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

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ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developements and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, painful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that causes one to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braces up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No proper is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, sallowness and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food" or "VETARZO Blood Medicine" which must be required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in Europe Rs. 2-8 and 4-8. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Commissioners. Registered Trade mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons infringing.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Co. for VETARZO Resolvent Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY TRAINED WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ACT EXTRAORDINARY

"SPIA" THE MAN EATING LION.

Signor Lebone, the man that was so severely mauled during our LAST BOMBAY SEASON by this SAME LION, will WRESTLE him again and THROW the KING of BEASTS. This is th Act that paralised the Bombay Public and caused such a thrilling sensation.

FOOT-BALL ON BICYCLES,
BY JACKSON AND JACKSON,
The Latest novelty in the Art of Bicycle Riding.

"THE TRICK LIONESS MUMEE"
Trained and Performed by Miss ANNA DONAL.

GRAND PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
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CHILDREN HALF PRICE, EXCEPT GALLERY.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalni or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Items exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1904.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE TRIALS will FINISH at end of VINCENT ROAD, on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1905 Cars are expected to ARRIVE there between 1-30 P.M. and 3 P.M. At three P.M. the cars will be formed into a PROCESSION and proceed to Taj Mahal Hotel where a reception will be held. All Motorists and Cyclists interested in the event are invited to bring their Cars and Cycles and JOIN in the PROCESSION.

TO-DAY IS
NEW YEAR'S EVE
Spend it at
THE EXHIBITION
Which will Keep OPEN till
AFTER MIDNIGHT.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!
CAFE CHANTANT
Dr. HARLEY the Humourist and his
FUNNY FOLKS, from the
CRYSTAL PALACE,
MODERN MAGIC
VENTRILOQUAL ODDITIES
THE MAGNETIC LADY
THE LADY SANDOW
PHYSIOGNOMANIA; THE MAN
WITH 100 FACES,
ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR!
PUNCH and JUDY SHOW
with elaborate fit up and
splendid Puppets
SHOOTING GALLERY,
FISH POND,
AUNT SALLY, &c., &c.
FUN FOR EVERYONE,
OLD AND YOUNG!
TO-NIGHT,
AT EVERY NIGHT,
AT THE
BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1905,

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p.m. on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay December, 1904.

BOMBAY RACES.

13TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 2nd and 3rd proximo, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMEDALI MOOSABHOY, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, for self and on behalf of his minor brother MIYABHOY MOOSABHOY, has contracted with our client Mr. FAKIRJI NANABHOY CHAINA, for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road, on the West side, thereof without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing collector's Old Nos. 140-140 141, collector's New Nos. 2758 to 2768, Old Survey Nos. 1326-1335, and New Survey No. 967, which numbers belong as well to the property agreed to be sold as to another property to the south-west of and belonging to the vendor and which property agreed to be sold being Municipal C Ward No. 3005, and 3006, Street Nos. 29-to 206, Parel Road, and admeasures 124 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by the said Bhendi Bazar Parel Road on the West by a Hajamkhore's passage, on the North by the property of Shah Tullookeychund, and on the South partly by a small gully beyond which are the other property of the vendors and partly by the vacant land of the said adjoining property of the vendors and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the purchaser and other tenants. All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the Under signed at their office No. 19 Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 30th day of December, 1904.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers Solicitors.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 4-30 11-30 P. M. Admission Re. 1 Panel Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 15.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more pen transferable Coupon Books for Rs. 10 Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P.M.

VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Daily from date of issue, 4 annas; 15 days to one year, 1 rupee; Mail and other dates then one year from Re. 1 upwards, up to fourteen rupees. Reference charge

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

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With their Mofusil Friends should spend couple of hours at

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INDIAN
CIRCUS.

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LOCATION, OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, DHOBI TALAO.

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BICYCLE FEAT ON WIRE.

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N. B.—MATINEE ON SATURDAY and SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3-30 P.M., when School-boys will be admitted HALF-RATE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal office on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1905, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trust's proceedings.
Government resolutions—
2. Appointing Mr. H. G. Gell to be a Member of the Corporation and the standing Committee.
3. Re-appointing the Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorasha Balaji Chichgar to be a Member of the Joint Schools Committee.
4. Joint Schools Committee Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
Home Member of the Standing Committee—
5. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner and the Committee's Resolution thereon, regarding the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act, of a piece of land at Worli.
6. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the cost of acquiring a property at Nagpatli Road.
7. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 5,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of acquiring a strip of land to straighten and widen the Girgaum Back Road within the City Improvement Trust's Scheme.
8. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 5,400 from Surplus Cash Balance for payments to be made in connection with the collection of Town Duties.
9. Recommending sanction to the sum of Rs. 85,6,3-12-3, deducted by an ornament from the unpaid Income Assessment, being debited as an advance against current revenue pending subsequent adjustment.
10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 720 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of a flushing receiver for dead horses.
11. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 505 to meet the cost of certain proposed drainage works at the fire brigade station at the junction of Grant and Chinchpokli roads.
12. It commending that a letter from Mr. Isaac Peters, praying for a gratuity or an appointment, be sent to the Committee for disposal.
13. Forwarding, for disposal, a letter from Mr. Pestonji Nanaga, who forwards two reports on Plague Administration.
14. Recommending sanction to the leases of the Chawls in Lads Street, Dajabhoy Street and Bazar Road, occupied by the Bigamists of the Health Department, being renewed for a period of four years.
15. Recommending sanction to the excess of Rs. 29,5, and for the acquisition of a property at Cavel Street, being met by an advance from Surplus Cash Balance.
16. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a property at Pathawa Ii.
17. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to meet an excess over the budget grant for Temporary Labour in the Health Department.
18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of repairs to such portions of service pipes as the Commissioner can take over with the consent of the owners.
19. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Commissioner, who submits a proposal to reduce a portion of the water main in Gagadin Road, and recommending sanction, if the proposal is approved, to the cost, estimated at Rs. 500, being met from the Worn-out Water mains Renewal fund.
20. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,17,8-0 from Surplus Cash Balance, for payment, to the Bandra Local Board, of the cost of a moiety of the cost of repairing the bridge at the foot of the Vehar Khind and for meeting the cost of related services and establishment—pinnaces required for tamping water worspipes, fittings, &c.
21. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,650 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of erecting a wire fence outside the Park from Wellington Fountain to the King's Statue, all subject to the condition that the Wesleyan Mission be paid for only if the experiment proves successful.
22. Submitting, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 50 to meet excess expenditure on gully cleaning Agencies.
23. Recommending sanction to certain Government Travelling Allowance Rules being made applicable to the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works.
24. Recommending that, in reply to his letter praying for an allowance of gratuity, Mr. Bhaiji Vincent Pais, late Head Clerk in the Public Health Department of the Municipal Commissioner's office, be informed that as he was not in Municipal service, he is not entitled to any gratuity or pension from the Municipality.
25. Recommending sanction to the adoption of the Revised estimates of expenditure on Loan works during 1904-05.
26. Approving subject to confirmation by the Corporation of the three inspectors newly employed for checking Town Duty Documents during enquiries to furnish securities of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.
27. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
28. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1905-06.
29. Letter from the Royal Institute of Public Health (England)—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to take part in the next annual Congress of the Institute.
Letters received in the Commissioner—
30. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains.
31. Requesting sanction to lay a drain in the extended portion of Dhobi Talao Lane and to connect it with the drain in Dhobi Talao Lane.
32. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of land measuring 3-22 guntha in the Thana District.
33. Forwarding a quarterly statement of assessment of properties.
34. Forwarding a Government Resolution sanctioning the City Improvement Trust's Police Accommodation Scheme at Duncan Road.
35. Forwarding a Government letter intimating that on reconsideration, Government have decided that the Bombay Municipality should be exempted from defraying the charges on account of the salaries of Mr. P. Reynolds and his establishment, while employed on the valuation of condemned houses in Bombay.
36. Replying as to the action for defamation taken by Sub-Inspector Moniz against a lady, and as to the desirability of prohibiting Municipal Officers from visiting private houses in the absence of male members.
37. For warding, for disposal, a list of insanitary huts used for human habitation in the City.
38. Requesting sanction to a portion of Forjett Street being widened as proposed.
39. Forwarding the case submitted and the joint opinion of two Counsel regarding the question whether the Municipality is disqualified or otherwise from being elected at a meeting over which he presides, to any office carrying emolument or dignity.
40. Forwarding a report as to inspection, testing, &c., of street pipes of house drainage connections before the trenches are filled in.
41. Forwarding a letter from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, as to the improvement of the part of the Mahim Causeway at the foot of the French Bridge.
42. Submitting two Proposals in respect of the proposed widening of the Bhuleshwar Street.
43. Forwarding a report on the results of the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water taken from the tank behind the old Government House at Parel.
44. Forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer on the City Improvement Trust's proposal to have a public inquiry made by expert representatives of the Corporation and the Trust as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank on the health of the neighbourhood.
45. Forwarding a Government resolution sanctioning the sale to the Municipality of certain land in the village of Bandra.
46. Forwarding the case submitted and the opinion of two Counsel, regarding the point whether a letter to the corporation such as one written by Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Wadia is an order.
47. Further consideration of a proposition, moved and seconded at the Corporation's meeting of 4th August 1904, namely "to allow Nanabhai H. E. Wadia, in reply to his letter regarding the insufficient supply of water to the City during certain days of June 1904, a report made by the Commissioner on the subject."
48. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding, for disposal, a letter from Mr. Nauroji H. E. Wadia with forwarded extract from certain local vernacular mail containing a petition of the Parsi Panchayet Committee praying for payment of fees to members of the Committee and extracts from proceedings from eighteen years.
49. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Public Schools Institute—For warding the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Institute for the year 1903-04.
50. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction—Forwarding Quarterly Reports from the Divisional Inspectors, the Executive Health Officer's Quarterly Report.
Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—
51. Submitting quarterly statement of Committees that have not submitted their results.
52. Submitting a list showing reports due from the Commissioner.
Reports of Committee of the Corporation—
54. Regarding the draft license to be granted to the Bush Electric Engineering Company for the supply of light and power.
55. Regarding Pail Depots and stables and horse service.
56. Regarding proposals to provide accommodation for small pox cases and quarters for nurses at the Arthur Road Hospital, and a proposal to make over the Mazgaon Hospital to the Municipality.
57. Regarding objections raised to the erection of a stable in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parsi Fire Temple, in Dobi Lane.
58. Regarding the question of the public lighting of the City after the expiration of the present contract with the Bombay Gas Company.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

59. From Lieutenant H. P. Dimmock—For proposing an increase of Rs. 10 in the salary of the Executive Engineer.
60. From Mr. Jamshedji Nasarwanji Mistri—For obtaining certain information regarding flushing engines and reels.
61. From Mr. Muncherji B. Setalvad—For deputing an officer, in connection with the drainage Department, to ascertain the height and condition of the street pipes of houses and buildings and connections and the air-tight condition of sanitary pipes.
62. From Mr. Dosa Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining certain information regarding the provision of vaccine lymph.
63. From Mr. T. W. Cude—For proposing a provision of Rs. 50,000 in the loan works Budget estimates for 1905-06, for the extension of the Reclamation Chowpatty.
64. 65. From Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim—(64) For proposing that the Budget Estimates for 1905-06 received from the City Improvement Trust be referred back to them, to delete items so as to ascertain whether in view of the large Surplus Balance available, taxation may not be further reduced, (65) For proposing that the improvement which have originated in and passed from the control of the Municipality be excluded from the Budget Estimates for 1905-06 at 9-12 per cent. and the Fire Tax at 3-8 per cent.

M. K. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st December, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., LL., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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LOST IRISH TERRIER DOG, standing about 15 inches, aged about 2 years. Any one returning the dog to Messrs. W & A GRAHAM & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, will be rewarded.

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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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20	23 10	48 8	36 6	29 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	24 1	49 4	36 15	29 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	24 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	25 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	25 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	26 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	26 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
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ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
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Kidney Disease.

Symptoms: Aching Back, Poor Circulation of Blood, and Weak Eyesight. Cured 2 years ago—still well.

Florence Villa, Broadway, Leigh,
Nr. Southend-on-Sea, England.
Sept. 2nd, 1901.

"Dear Sirs,—If you think my experience with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is worth publishing, you are welcome to do so, and I shall be glad if it results in others being cured by your medicine. Fifteen years ago I was suddenly taken with violent pains, in my back, which quickly developed into lumbago. For six weeks I could not go to business, and it was quite three months before I was right again. Off and on since, I suffered from repetitions, of this complaint, particularly when the weather was damp and wet. I could not turn from side to side in my bed without pain; dressing in the morning was agonising, for every time I moved sharply my back pained me worse than ever. There were other signs of kidney disorder—costiveness; poor appetite; feeble circulation of the blood; weak eyesight; pain in the bladder, and headaches."

Mr. Cole.
(From a Photo.)

"I must own that I did not believe in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when I first heard of them, but after suffering so many years it is little wonder that I at least yielded and tried this medicine. After having used the pills a few days, I arose one morning, for the first time for years, without a pain in my back. Even then I hardly believed that the pills were curing me, and I said to myself, 'The pain will come back again in a day or two, I daresay.' However, week after week went by, and still there was no sign of the old pain returning; all the while my general health was improving, and the symptoms of kidney disease were yielding before Doan's Pills. At last there was no more urinary trouble, the circulation of the blood was good, and my appetite returned,—in short, I was restored to splendid health. You would be surprised, gentlemen, if you could see how well I look now in comparison with what I did before using your medicine. Doan's Pills have made a new man of me, and I heartily wish the medicine every success. Yours faithfully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

October 5th, 1903.—On this date—over two years after—we received the following interesting letter from Mr. Cole: "Dear Sirs,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that the good your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills did me, **over two years ago**, has proved lasting, for I am still enjoying splendid health to-day. I shall never forget the morning when, after I had been using Doan's Pills a few days, I arose from my bed—for the first time for many years—without a dull ache and pain in my back. It has never returned since."

"I am sending you my photograph, which you are quite welcome to use if you care to. Believe me, yours gratefully, (Signed) RICHARD COLE."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Bombay Mails of 17th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

½ 2½ per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 3-4	=	+ 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 9-16	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-2	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	28 1-8	=	+ 1-4
Spot in New York	61 3-4	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20.38 1-2	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4.87 1-8	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	3 1-4 per cent	=	do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000 for S. America.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 3 2 1-2 sellers.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 79 3-4 N.-D, sellers, Steady
Red Karachi 38 7-8 J.-F. done, Steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat 34 1-4, D.-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 D-J sellers } flat
Brown 31 3-8 D.-J. value
LINSEED—Linseed Bold 33 1-4 A. M. value fla'.
COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 8 7-8
ARRIVALS—Steamers Orivell Cromwell.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian dull, Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 3'03—20. Egyptian G. F. Brown 7 1-8—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 3,000. Imports 46,000. Futures closed excited.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
3'51	3'52	3 57
—20	—21	—21
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
3'51	3'55	3'56
—21	—20	—20
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
3'71	3'74	3'76
—20	—20	—18

Receipts at U S Ports	40,000
Do. last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	19,000
In New York—	
Spot	6'85—15
Futures, month of December	6'45—4
Do. do. March	6'62—4
In New Orleans—	
Spot	6 1-2—1-8
Futures, month of March	6'56+2
Do. do. June	6'70+2
Tone at close	steady.

In Liverpool quotations for Broach are 1-8th down and for all other descriptions of East Indian 1-16th down.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 29th December, 1904:—

Cotton	2,774 bales.
Wheat	21,913 cwts.
Linseed	4,746 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,233 "
Gingellyseed	8,315 "
Poppyseed	926 "
Groundnuts	1,915 "
Castorseed	2,493 "
Rice	14,042 "
Myrabolams	3,386 "
Cottonseed	11,309 "
Mowrasol	1,873 "
Gram	2,256 "
Joowar	nil "
Maize	431 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

THE Christmas holidays have intervened since our last mail report and the Banks have been open for three days only. The usual end of the month shipments are in progress, but we have heard of little fresh business passing during the week in Bombay. The heavy fall in cotton experienced in Americas has tended to slacken off the piece-goods branch of the import trade, and the export of raw cotton to Europe is practically in abeyance owing to the great disparity in price between East Indians and Americans. A glance at the export list shows that cottonseed and linseed bulk largely in the present shipments, but gingellyseed, which is generally being freely shipped at this season of the year, is showing signs of the poor crops by the smallness of the exports to date, which total some 360,000 cwts only during the past three months.

The money market remains quiet but steady. The large stocks of cotton, which are increasing daily, are absorbing a considerable amount of the floating funds locally, and it seems probable that large additions to this form of finance will be necessary until the prices of the cotton come down to the level of European buyers' ideas, in comparison with Americans.

The continued absence of rain in the Madras Presidency is causing considerable app rehension. The total rainfall in Madras city from 1st November to date, is some 3½ inches only against an average of 20 inches. In some parts of the Bombay Presidency complaints are already coming to hand of the want of water, owing to the very short rainfall of last monsoon and the absence to date of the winter rains.

WHEAT.

THE first general memorandum on the Indian wheat crop of the season 1904-05 states:—The sowings in the Punjab and the Frontier Province are considerably below the record area of last year, as the season has been dry, but they are up to the average, and further sowings depend on the early arrival of the winter rains as do the prospects of the standing crop on their not being too long deferred. The very large area sown last year in the United Provinces, which was nearly a million acres greater than in any previous year, is estimated to have increased by 7 per cent, and the crop, which is likely to have benefited from recent falls of rain, is in excellent condition. The increase in the Central Provinces more than compensates for the falling-off in Berar, where last year's area was abnormally high. Sowings are incomplete in the Bombay Presidency, but the area reported is about 14 per cent below the acreage returned at the same period of last year, and on unirrigated land, the crop is withering for the want of rain. In Sind the water-supply is deficient, but the crop is at present in fair condition.

U. P. WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop for 1904-05. The autumn rains were favourable on the whole and moisture was sufficient when the wheat crop was sown. Germination was good almost everywhere and the crop is at present in excellent condition. The rain, which has been received within the last few days, is timely and likely to do good to the crop, especially to that on dry lands. The area sown with wheat will probably exceed substantially the very large area of the last year: the excess may be estimated roughly at about seven per cent. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

U. P. LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

First forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1904-05

Moisture was generally sufficient and the linseed or rapeseed crops were sown in time. Germination has been good, except in parts of Bundelkhand, and the prospects, which are favourable so far, will be improved by the rain which has been received within the last few days. The area is estimated to equal that of the last year, when the acreage was much above the average areas of the preceding five and ten years. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds (linseed, rape and mustard) crop of the season 1904-05:—The dryness of the season has been more unfavourable to oilseeds than to wheat. The area under rapeseed has diminished since last year by 15 per cent in the Punjab, and by nearly 70 per cent in the Frontier Province where further sowings are possible. The linseed area also has decreased by 7 per cent in the Central Provinces and 35 per cent in Berar, but in the United Provinces both linseed and rapeseed have done well, and the area is estimated to equal that of last year which was very much above the average. The mustard crop of Assam is also expected to exceed that of last year. The reports from Bombay which are inconclusive, show an area under linseed 55 per cent greater than the average, but the reported area under rapeseed has decreased by 22 per cent. The estimated area of the linseed crop in Hyderabad is 37 per cent above last year's revised estimate, but owing to insufficient rain the outturn per acre is expected to be more than 20 per cent lower. In parts of Bombay the crops are withering, and almost everywhere rain is needed.

COTTON.

Since the markets re-opened after the Christmas holidays a heavy fall has taken place in Americans. This is accounted for by the telegram despatched from London dated midnight, December 28, giving the "Census Bureau figures to the 13th inst. showing 11,848,113 commercial bales of ginned cotton, leaving a balance to be ginned of 314,887 bales only for the rest of the season to attain the total Washington Bureau estimate of 12,162,700."

The figures for last season are as follows:

	Bales.
Report of cotton ginned up to Dec. 12th 1903	8,848,747
Report of cotton ginned up to Jany 16th 1904	9,859,277
Final report dated March 25 of cotton ginned from the crop of 1903-1904	10,205,073

showing a balance of 1,356,326 bales ginned after the 12th December.

If the remainder for the current season is only as large as that of last year, it will give a total crop of 13,204,439 bales, and it is not improbable that the remainder is much larger than that of last year.

The estimates of consumption, hitherto received, were based on a much higher level of prices than are now current, and it is quite possible that the demand for cotton in the neighbourhood of 3 1-2d. per lb will be very much larger than it was at 5d. per lb. However supplies are evidently ample to meet any demand that may arise.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Dec. 23rd	4'04	7'09
" 24th	closed	closed
" 26th	"	"
" 27th	4'05	7'55
" 28th	3'92	7'00
" 29th	3'03	6'85

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January, and New York, December:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Dec. 23rd	3'91	7'19
" 24th	closed	closed
" 26th	"	"
" 27th	3'91	6'85
" 28th	3'71	6'49
" 29th	3'51	6'45

In New Orleans the quotation for Spot has declined from 7 3/16 cents on the 22nd instant to 6 1/2 cents and futures have declined in proportion.

In Bombay the actual decline in quotations has again been small in comparison with Americans. Arrivals in our market are on a moderate scale and cotton is being held back up-country hoping for better prices. It is not difficult to foresee the result of these tactics. The time must come when the abstention of European buyers will cause a large stock of unsold cotton to accumulate, and when the holders want to realise, forced sales must be made, and at prices which will show a heavy loss on those lately offered, and refused by dealers. Large shipments have hitherto been made to the Far East, but those markets are now beginning to realise the heavy prices they have paid for our cotton and are reducing their purchases. The consumption of the Indian Mills is limited, and the surplus crop must be exported. It remains to be seen at what price spinners in Europe will buy this surplus, when enormous supplies of American cotton are available at cheap rates.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	72,819
Receipts from 1st Oct to 29th Dec.	4,98,009
Shipments for week to Europe	1,338
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	34,483
Total	35,821
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 29th Dec.	
Europe	46,798
Japan	63,218
China	8,333
Coast Ports	2,085
Total	1,54,934
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	20,403
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	23,385

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.
Estimated sales .....bales 8,000
Imports ..... do. 42,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
3-51	3'53
+6	+6

Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
3'63	3'62	3'71
+3	+6	+6

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3'74	3'77	3'80
+6	+6	+6

Aug.-Sept. 3'80 +6

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	167	157	...	Dec.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	162	152	25	Jan.
Oomravatee desoription (M.-G.)	177	171	...	Dec.
Oomravatee description (M.G.)	173	167	25	Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	170	164	... Dec.
Do. do.	...	165	159	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	178	172	...	... Dec
Karanja do. do. do.	174	168	...	25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	179	173	...	... Dec.
Do do. do	176	170	...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	199	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	194	15/25 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.)	...	...	172	166 ... Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	167	161 25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)	...		172	162 ... Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	166	156 ... 25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	...		172	162 ... Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	166	156 ... 25 Jan.
Nagpur and Kamptee	...		181	175 ... ... Dec.
Do. ...	...	...	177	171 ... 25 Jan.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has been quiet throughout the week at about Rs. 5/7 per cwt, with a small spot business passing.

RAPESEED is also quiet following home advices. Prices have given way about 1 anna for Brown descriptions, and we hear of little doing.

POPPYSEED is unchanged at about 5/10 per cwt. with a moderate enquiry.

CASTORSEED is steady at about Rs. 25 1/4 per candy with a small business going on daily.

GINGELLYSEED remains steady with a fair enquiry from shippers. Receipts continue on a moderate scale only, and dealers are averse to enter into forward contracts. Prices show little change from last week.

WHEAT.—This market is quiet with little doing for export. Quotations are about 1-2 to 1 anna per cwt. lower.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	72,819 bales
Wheat	182,588 cwts
Linseed	34,924 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	27,954 "
Gingellyseed	1,17,038 "
Poppyseed	4,697 "
Groundnuts	9,381 "
Castorseed	3,222 "
Rice	62,112 "
Myrabolams	18,424 "
Cottonseed	104,742 "
Mowrasol	4,068 "
Gram	17,855 "
Joowar	4,047 "
Maize	5,193 "

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone weak,	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1 to 5	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	10	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	11	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet,			
Ready	5	8	6
Castorseed—Tone steady,			
Ready	25 to 25 1-4		

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howrea Khandeish	Rs. 36 1-2 to 36 3-4
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 36 3-4
25 per cent "	Rs. 36
50 per cent "	Rs. 35 1-8
Black Kutnee "	Rs. 32

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet with but little business reported. A small line for Antwerp January shipment was booked at 15s. 6d. Sellers quote January to May 15s. 6d. to 16s. according to port required.

Two fixtures are said to have been made. The s. s Clan Leslie at 15s 3d, January 1 p.p and the s.s. Perseveranza at 15s. 6d. nett January loading, by an export house.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd December as compared with that of the previous week.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	
Public Deposits	... ...	3,33,650	Increase
Other Deposits	... ...	21,19,130	Decrease
Sundries	... ...	50,600	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	...	2,11,369	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	...	11,281	Increase
Credits on Securities	...	2,95,035	do.
Loans, do.	...	8,50,570	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	4,50,183	do.
Balance with other Banks	...	4,70,593	Decrease
Sundries	... ...	1,834	Increase
Cash	...	23,72,792	Decrease

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 7 lakhs, Madras is closed for holidays. There is no change to record in the Official rates or the general position of the money market. The usual withdrawals of cash took place in Bombay for holiday requirements before the Banks were closed. The rate for short fixed deposits is unchanged at 3 to 3½ per cent. per annum for two and three months and there is a moderate enquiry at these quotations

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 71 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday eighty lakhs was put up for tender of which 59'50 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. and 20'50 lakhs in telegraphic tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 32 per cent. For next week eighty lakhs is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 16th December brings £100,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,50,000
Bombay	"	18,30,000
Madras	"	9,70,000
Total	Rs.	57,50,000

This steamer also brings £40,000 silver, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta.

The mail of the 23rd December brings £10,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	32,20,000
Bombay	"	15,50,000
Madras	"	6,00,000
Total	Rs.	53,70,000

This steamer also brings £160,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta.

The mail of the 30th December brings £80,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	44,50,000
Bombay	"	11,70,000
Madras	"	3,20,000
Total	Rs.	59,50,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange is weaker since our last report. Most of the banks only quote 1s. 4 1-16d. for Telegraph Transfers and Demand, but 1s. 4 3-32d. for D-D is still available in one or two quarters. Forward rates are also easy and it is doubtful if 1s. 4 3-32d. Telegraph Transfers can be obtained for any delivery. In mercantile paper 1s. 4 1-4d, for three months' sight D-A bills is openly quoted for two mails delivery, and it might possibly be done for all January. There has been little doing in bills with only a small enquiry for Bank paper.

Exchange—Tone week.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d to 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	194
Japan 30 do do (nom.)	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Small fluctuations were reported during the week and a good bazaar business is passing. A shortage of cash paper is expected for the settlement which takes place on the 5th ultimo. Bullion have been made at 1/2 to 1 anna lower for the settlement of the 1st February. At the close the tone of the market is steady.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	98	2 0
3 1-2 per cent 5th January	Rs.	98	2 0
3 1-2 per cent 1st February	Rs.	98	1 0
3 per cent. ready	Rs.	86	8

	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1925	104	12
4 per cent " "	... 1950	105	0
4 per cent " "	... 1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	... 1934	105	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1944	104	12
4 per cent " "	... 1943	104	12
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	116	117
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	115	116
4 per cent B.B. Impt. Trust	... 1959	103	12
4 per cent " "	... 1964	103	12

BULLION.

The silver market is firm and a rise of about Rs. 2-8 was recorded since our last report. A good deal of silver was cleared for up-country during the settlement which took place on the 27th instant, and the stock is greatly reduced. Home markets continue firm. In gold there is very little doing. Our closing prices are noted below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	3
Australian Bar Gold	23	12	6
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	9
Do Dragons	15	2	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	73	2	0
Do. 1st settlement	73	2	0
Do 2nd do	73	10	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues very quiet all round, due to the absence of demand from up-country. Prices for spot goods are practically unchanged. For forward delivery there is no enquiry.

LOCAL YARNS.

This market has been closed more or less for the Christmas holidays and there was little business reported. A re-sale of 800 bales of 10's, at 5-15 to 6 took place. The tone is quiet with no enquiry from buyers.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares are improving in prices. Bank of Bombay shares after touching Rs 1,300 are quiet at the rate. Commercials are reported to have changed hands at Rs 33. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs 357 1/2. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs 500 and Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs 97. In Press shares, Mofussils are steady at Rs 517 1/2. Bersis are quiet at Rs 510, Indian Cotton at Rs 147 1/2. In Mill shares, Central Indias are unchanged at Rs 1,590, Swadeshis at Rs 950, Chinas at Rs. 630, Queen Mill shares are steady at Rs 610. Ripons have jumped up to Rs 625 City of Bombay mill shares are reported to have changed hands at about Rs 1,525 and Connaught at Rs 410, Colaba Land are unchanged at Rs475, Framji Petits have changed hands at Rs 865, Jamsheds have improved to Rs 100. Coorla Mill shares are steady at Rs 565. Hindustans are quiet at Rs 475. Western Indias at Rs 375. Indian Manufacturing are steady at Rs. 575. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs 330. Davids are unchanged at Rs 250, Standards are quiet at Rs 500, Empress Mill shares are steady at Rs 190, Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs 405. Manekji Petits after touching at Rs 2,440 during the early part of the week, have again declined to Rs 2,400. Morarjis are steady at Rs 1,900 and Sholapurs have advanced to Rs 2,200. Lakhmidas mill shares have changed hands at Rs 395, Imperials at Rs 80. New Great Easterns have improved to Rs 115, Southern Maratbas have improved to Rs 177 1/2 Kohinoors are quiet at Rs 435. Luxmi Cotton have gradually advanced to Rs 1,060. Ahmedabad Advance are unchanged at Rs 565-70. In Miscellaneous list Bombay Burmas are unchanged at Rs 8,050. Badham Piles at Rs 198 Port Canning's at Rs422 1-4, Kemps are steady at Rs 240 Treachers at Rs 330. Bombay Telephones are unchanged at Rs 26 1-4. The rest are steady and unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	exited
Surats	dull
Good Inquiry	3 32-32
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2½ per cent Consols	88 7-16
2½ per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 9-16
Bar Silver	28 1-4

The sum of about £200,000 for South America has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yester day show the following results:—

Total Bullion, £29,960,000 Increase £200,000
Public Deposits, £9,102,000 Increase £300,000
Other Depos

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.
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THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES or CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, are offered for sale:—

	Rs.	As.
Prayer Book Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do. do.	7	0
Do. Oak	9	0
Do. Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do. Lily Ruby	17	0
Do. Lily Gothic	21	0
Do. Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do. Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do. Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do. Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do. Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do. Lily Long primer)	33	0
Do. Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do. Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible Cherub minion } Bible 24 mo. }	36	0

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WHOLESALE FOR THE TRADE ONLY
PURE SCOTCH JAMS
(In 1 lb. tins.)
Strawberry, Raspberry, Black Currant, Greengage, Apricot, Red Currant Gooseberry, Damson, Plum, Blackberry.
JELLIES
(In ½ and 1 lb. tins.)
Red Currant, Black Currant.
ORANGE MARMALADE
Seville Orange Marmalade. (1 lb. tins.)
HONEY
Narbonne Honey. (1 lb. jars.)
TART FRUITS
(In bottles.)
Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Apples, Plums, Red Greengages, Cranberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants.
FRUITS (DRIED)
(In 2 lb. tins.)
Pudding Raisins, Zante Currants.
PEEL (CANDIED)
Mixed. 1 lb. bottles.
CHOCOLATE AND MILK
AND
COCOA AND MILK
(In 2 lb. tins.)
Chocolate and Milk. Cocoa and Milks
COCOATINA
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, 4 oz. tins.
" " ½ " "
Traders who do not already stock these, the PREMIER STORES in the Market, are cordially invited to communicate with
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

WAR NEWS.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the Bombay Gazette by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Regent, 2107 tons, Captain W Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 22rd November in ballast.

THE steamer Bernicia, 2,178 tons, Captain E Faulkner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum via Karachi, with a cargo of 81,100 cases of kerosine oil.

THE steamer Wensleydale, 2,508 tons, Captain J G Sharp, cleared yesterday for Hotwerp with a general cargo and Miss H Massey, and Mr H Chelsratt as passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2323 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 1st December with a general cargo and Major Dunstervile as a passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C A Burmeister, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c via Pore Bunder, with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 300 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2,622 tons, Captain W W Cooke, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Yokohama 22nd November via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and coals.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Plassy (Transp) s ..	Seymour	Southampton Dec 6
29	Pekin s	Cooke	Yokohama Nov 22
30	Bernicia s	Faulkner	Batoum via Karachi
30	Regent s	Cook	Cardiff Nov 23
30	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool Dec 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Nereo s	Luchetta	Karachi
30	Tigre s	Bugge	Baltimore
30	Secundra s	Broeder	Mauritius
30	Sultan s	Burmeister	Zanzibar &c
30	H M S Clive s	Beauchamp	Singapore

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS,

Dec.	Vessel.	From
16	Bullmouth	Batoum
17	Pongola	Calcutta
19	Gracchus	Melbourne
20	Umkuzi	Natal
20	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
25	Nuddea	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana left Aden at 8-25 p m on the 29th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Ismailia left Suez on the morning of the 29th instant.
The P and O S N Co's steamer Sardina arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, December 31.

1 Intimation has been received that the Inspector General of Volunteers will visit Bombay on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January, it is notified for information that the Corps will probably parade on Thursday next the 5th proximo and proceed to the Santa Cruz Range for field firing. Time of parade and further details will be issued hereafter.
2 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available daily for Class-Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.
3 Extract from "Gazette of India" Military Department dated 30th November 1904, is published for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles—No 1112 Captain Arthur Mason Tippetts Jackson I C S resigns his commission.
4 Extract from "Gazette of India" Military Department dated 2nd December 1904, is published for information.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles—No 1151 Harry Randal Rylands, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishments.
5 Members desirous of competing at the Central Rifle Meeting to be held in Poona in February next, are requested to send in their names to Head-Quarters not later than the 4th January 1905.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—70, 74, 99 and 73.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
Canticles—Wilkins in E.
Anthem—
Hymns—70, 231 and 74.
Collections for—Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 9-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)
1st Sunday after Christmas.
8 a. m.—Celebration Holy Communion.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. T Davis of the C M S.
Hymns—60, 182 and 72.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 p m—Watch—Night Service.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
6p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C Ryders Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
7 p m—Annual Covenant Service
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Byculla Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. G. Reynell.
7 p m—Annual Covenant Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School—

ST. PETERS MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p. m.—Solemn Evensong and Carols—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8 a. m.—Children Service (in St. Andrew's Church.)
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6 p.m.—Evening service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.—Celebration of Communion.
Hymns—255, 125 and 417.
Psalm—67 and 103.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
Psalm—100 Tune
Hymn—234
Hymn—310
Garaphrase—2
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—23 Tune
Hymn—224.
Hymn—96.
Hymn—289.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
Sunday Services New Year's Day.)
Morning at 11 a. m.—Preacher
Evening at 6 p. m.—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collection for the C M S up-country Station.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Circumcision Day—Sunday 1st January 1905.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
4-45 p m—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Friday Jan. 6th The Epiphany.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily.
8 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Evensong

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER.
SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. The barometer is in large excess of normal over the whole of India.
Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.
Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 36° at Sirsa.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cludy to overcast at Madras, Trichinopoly, Colombo and Negapatam.
Rain.—Nil.
Weather continues fine and settled generally everywhere.
N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail Europe.

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The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1904.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE New Zealand Official Year-Book for 1904, which is prepared under instructions from the Right Honourable R. J. Seddon, the pushful Prime Minister of those progressive islands, is the thirteenth of the kind, testifying to their advancement in good government, trade and education. This year's volume is not so attractive as the previous issues. It has a melancholy mauve cover and is without the photographs which directed attention to the natural beauties of the Rotorua and hot spring districts generally. This is a pity, but if dictated by severe economy, it was probably the outcome of some fiscal reform which seemed necessary. New Zealand changed Governors in June of 1904, Lord Ranfurly being succeeded by Lord Plunket. The islands have not undergone any special upheaval, geographical or political, but have pursued the even tenor of their way with excellent results as shown in their trade balance sheet. An Act, the Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act of 1903, is the chief addition to the Customs Laws. By it a duty or extra duties are imposed on certain articles imported into New Zealand, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British Dominions. The Act also laid down that from the 31st of March 1904, no duty was leviable on tea grown in any part of the British Dominions except on tea in packets of one pound weight. This is a development in the direction of a Preferential Tariff, and it will be interesting to see how it works out in regard to foreign imports. In 1903, which is the last year for which figures are available, the number of persons arriving in the Colony was 30,883 or 590 more than in 1902. Departing guests numbered only 19,608, leaving over ten thousand new settlers in the country; one hundred and thirty-two of the arrivals were Chinese, not one Chinese woman among them: 124 Chinamen left New Zealand. "Almost every country in the world contributed to the New Zealand immigrants, but most come from the United Kingdom, twelve other European countries sent settlers, and Australasia over 8,000. Education at the public schools is still free, except at district high schools where fees are charged for teaching higher branches, and it is also secular. The Education Act provides a generous curriculum which must be followed. It includes, besides the ordinary course, civic instruction in the history branch, nature study, health, and the principles of domestic economy. Macaulay would hardly recognise his New Zealander now, if he met him in London Bridge or any where else. Technical instruction is prescribed by Act of Parliament, and classes are at work learning every imaginable industry. In 1902 there were fifteen Technical or Art Schools that conducted 350 classes, and new schools are springing up every day. The Canterbury Agricultural College has an endowment of 62,000 acres of land with extensive buildings and an experimental farm of the most advanced character. Two years' residence is part of the curriculum for the B. Sc. degree in Agriculture. There are many schools of Mining in the Mining districts, and they are well attended.

All that is possible to encourage manual and technical education is done; Government gave the institutions a good start, and expects that the various parts of the Colony will now establish such classes as suit their wants. National and other scholarships are granted on certain conditions to those who go in for higher education, and the amounts of these and scholarships are increased considerably, if the holder is obliged to live away from home in pursuit of his studies. It is melancholy to note, when we come to the Law and Crime Section that criminal cases and convictions are increasing, drunkenness is also on the rise, though not very remarkably so. Prisoners in gaols cost the State £24-16-4 per head, not a very heavy charge. The general imports of New Zealand increased in the year under review by £1,461,952, of which £712,716 was coin. Exports of New Zealand produce came to £14,838,192, being £1,339,593 more than in 1902. Over five and a quarter million pounds of tea were imported and apparently drunk in the country in the proportion of 6·3 lbs. per head. The duty on tea was lowered in 1900 to 2d. per pound and that duty is still leviable on packets of one pound in weight and on all tea of foreign (not British) manufacture. Opium for smoking is forbidden as an import. Of exports, wool still tops the list, frozen meat coming next. Gold is nearly two millions sterling behind meat, and butter is the last of the articles reaching seven figures. Kauri Gum and Phormium fibre are not now far apart in values, the former leading by £ 36,000 only on half a million; sheepskins, tallow and oats are the other exports that offer large totals. Gold exports are increasing steadily so are a considerable number of what may be called new industries in New Zealaad. Rabbit-skins, which have been diligently exported for some years, were over 100,000 fewer and £12,000 less in value in 1903 than in the year before, but this is not to be deeply deplored as it may mean a diminution in the number to be caught, Butter was going up by leaps and bounds in 1903; it more than doubled the 1902 outturn. It enjoys a wide popularity, being taken by the United Kingdom—six-sevenths of it—by all Australasia Cape Colony and Natal, South Sea Islands, Ceylon, the Philippines and just one hundredweight to Norfolk Island. The general trade with the United Kingdom is 67·84 of the whole, all other countries coming a long way behind; the United States, Australasia and Germany show more celerity in creeping up. There were in the beginning of this year 2,328 miles of Railway open, and according to the tables here given, the expenditure per mile is £322 less then the revenue which is very creditable to the management. In the population, the excess of bachelors over spinsters which was so marked a characteristic of New Zealand in the last century, has gradually righted itself, until it is now quite the other way. There were at the last census 3,572 spinsters more than bachelors, but they were not evenly dispersed, the district of Canterbury owning nearly 5,000 spinsters in excess and Otago 1900, all the other districts had some hundred bachelors to spare. Old age Pensions are paid to 11,197 old persons between the ages of 65 and 103, there being two individuals of the latter age.

Agriculture is being pursued in New Zealand on the most improved lines in every part of the North, Middle and South Islands. The farmers have been quick to see that intensive cultivation is the only sure way to meet competition from outside; the best seeds, the best manure, the best methods are all employed; in dairy matters and horse breeding, the weak strains are being rapidly eliminated and the animals that fetch high prices and give good return for the care bestowed on them are alone retained. The primeval forest is fast disappearing before the settler's axe and the plough. The North Island still continues to produce crops in profusion, its soil being rich in plant-food, enables the farmer to grow crops in rapid succession. There are millions of acres still unoccupied there: the west coast is good for cattle, the midlands and east coast suit sheep admirably. Farmers, until the invention of the freezing-chamber kept sheep for the wool and tallow to be got from them, there was but a local and limited demand for mutton. Now, they have to grow roots and forage crops to feed the lambs until they are ready for export as frozen lamb. In the dairy industry the Government has struck in with many desired improvements. The best breeds of milking cattle secured, the next thing was to see that the butter made was the best quality, no other being worth exporting. Graders are employed to examine all cheese and butter turned out for export. They go round the dairy-farms branding each packet with its proper quality. The milk is usually completely sterilised, with a view to destroying the bacillus of tuberculosis. Government veterinaries examine the cattle regularly, and test them for tuberculosis, any found affected are destroyed, the owners getting compensation. In every way that is possible the Government of New Zealand assist in the development of the country—as in duty bound. There is not much new to record as we have said, in last year's account of the colony, but steady progress is an admirable, if not, an exciting result of wise legislation.

A HISTORY OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRAL SIR E. R. FREMANTLE has supplied a very long felt want in publishing his volume, "The Navy as I have known it, 1849-1899." It will be welcomed, not only as an interesting narrative of personal experiences, but as a readable history of the Royal Navy for half a century. The young gentleman who joins the Navy to-day goes through a more formal ceremony then did the youthful Fremantle. The Admiral related the conversation between his uncle, Captain S. G. Fremantle and himself, while on the way to Woolwich to join his ship. "Uncle: 'Well, what have you been doing at school?' Nephew: 'Oh, Virgil, and a little Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis and so on.' This did not seem to be near enough, as my uncle looked grave; but seeing my somewhat troubled look he soon added: 'Well, I don't think you'll be asked much of that. What have you done in mathematics?' So I began again: 'Fractions, decimals, so many books of Euclid, agebra as far as quadratic equations,' and there I stopped. Again my uncle said, 'Well I don't think they'll ask you much of that,' and as I was wondering what important subject had been omitted from my educational course, he added: 'Can you do the rule of three, and can you write English from dictation?' To which I replied that I thought I could, and he promptly relieved my mind by saying, 'Well, Eddy, I think you'll pass.'" He was examined by the sailing master of the Black Eagle, who gave him a few lines of dictation, and set him to solve the problem, "If a yard of cloth cost 1s. 4d., how much will three yards cost?" The would-be-naval cadet would be glad to get through so lightly in these days. He is much more sorely tried and has still to prove himself as good a man as he who was admitted on such easy terms. Admiral Fremantle describes the life as rough, though he liked it in past times. While recognising fully the advantage which his generation obtained by early practical familiarity with the sea, he thinks they would have been the better for more preliminary schooling, and is in favour of the latest developments of Naval education. The dangers of the ancient system, or no system, of cutting the establishment down to the quick in peace, and raising it hurriedly when hostilities were coming, of giving officers on half-pay no practice for years, and of leaving every Captain to settle the internal discipline of his own ship, were discovered during the Crimean War, he says. And he thinks it was fortunate the Russian did not possess an efficient Navy:—"The Captains" he writes "used to dispute at that time as to which had the worst ship's companies, and certainly there was not much to choose between several of them. I remember the Admirals inspecting the Neptune, ninety guns at Spithead, then commanded by my old Captain, Sir William Hoste, which was full of bounty men, and I think her company might well have been compared with Falstaff's recruits. As I served in her later, I had good opportunities of judging of their merits. The Neptune, however, went to the Mediterranean, and did not remain under my uncle's command. The Aboukir was the only ship manned by sailors, having been commissioned by Captain Schomberg, who had held an appointment at Liverpool, and though they were nearly all merchant seamen, unaccustomed to man-of-war routine or discipline, they were of good physique." Admiral Fremantle is particularly outspoken in his criticisms. He deals not only with his experiences of the British Navy, but goes on to tell us of what he saw in the Far East, when commanding the British China squadron at the time of the war between China and Japan. He does not speak in terms of unqualified praise of the Japanese. He relates the story of the sinking of the Kowshing, and holds that the Japanese, if not absolutely in the wrong, had only a technical justification for their action.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS IN CEYLON.

PRESIDENCY cricket-lovers generally will be interested to learn that Lieutenant W. F. O. Faviell, of the Worcestershire Regiment, who was one of the best all round cricketers in the Presidency during the season of 1903, and played against the Parsees in both matches that year, has made a great reputation for himself in Ceylon as a batsman. His last two knocks have been productive of centuries—138 not out and 150—and his average for these two matches is 288. A Colombo contemporary commenting on his performances remarks. "Lieutenant Faviell is the biggest hitter we have had in Ceylon for a long time, as a formidable list of sixes in each innings testifies. He is also an excellent bowler." Lieutenant Faviell is an old Forest School crickter and was a contemporary of Mr. C. D. MacIver, the Oxford Blue who had to be content with second place in the batting averages in 1899, when Mr. Faviell headed the list with the excellent figures of 38·28, and was also at the head of the bowling averages with 9·77 for 63 wickets. The success of the team of Elphinstone College cricketers in Ceylon will also have an interest for local lovers of the game. The college team after three or four matches in the Madras Presidency two of which they lost viz. those against Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore State, extended their tour to Ceylon where they played the Sinhalese Sports Club and the Colombo Colts, the latter team being considered the strongest in the Island and holding much the same position in Ceylon cricket that the Parsees hold in Indian cricket. The game with the Sinhalese Sports Club was drawn, but that with the Colts resulted in a win for the College by the remarkable narrow margin of four runs after a most exciting finish. The Elphinstone College eleven can now claim the proud distinction of having defeated the Aligarh College past and present team and the Colombo Colts, two of the strongest teams not only in India and Ceylon, but the whole of the East. We notice in the reports of the matches in the Madras and Ceylon papers, the College eleven has been referred to as "the Parsees." This, of course, is a mistake and the team is not even entirely a Parsee one, as it includes several Hindu players.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Lamington arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail train and alighted at the Grant Road station, whence she drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE P. and O. Company's s s. Nubia is due to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight on Monday next.

WE learn that the Director of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, have decided to close the Bombay Branch from the 31st instant, and that Mr. F. D. Stranack, who has been Manager here for some years, has been appointed Deputy Chief Manager and Inspector of Branches, and has left Bombay to take up the appointment in Calcutta.

ONE of the immediate results of the loss of the s. s. "Secundra" has been the formation of a Galle Chamber of Commerce, to enable those concerned in the trade of the port to take concerted action for their interests. The first Meeting was held on the 13th instant, when this unfortunate wreck and matters connected with the harbour engaged the attention of the Chamber.

IN a Report on the condition of the storm water drains of Rangoon, Mr. Ault says:—"I desire to impress upon your Municipality the great importance, as regards the health of the town of dealing drastically with the storm water drains: the present conditions are a disgrace. With the drainage spaces improved and made free from the percolation of foul liquids; with the enlargement of the capacity of the sewerage system; with the conversion of the open sullage channels into pipe drains; with the well laid out town, I consider it ought to become one of the healthiest places in the East. It is true you have mixed communities of very varying habits; but if they are provided with means for cleanliness, if their surroundings are improved and made less objectionable in a sanitary sense, I have faith that they will appreciate the work of the city fathers and respond by themselves assisting in the work of sanitary reform."

PROFESSOR KORN, of Munich, has presented (says the "Express") a report to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences stating that he has perfected a system of transmitting photographs, sketches and facsimiles of signatures over ordinary telegraph wires. Any photograph, he says, can be transmitted over a wire 1,000 miles long in twenty minutes.

THE Portuguese newspapers declare that, in return for the courtesy which England shows to Portugal in naming a thoroughfare "Portugal-street," the Lisbon Town Council has resolved officially to name the "Rua Aurea," which is the principal and most fashionable thoroughfare in Lisbon, "England-street."

THE text of the American agreement with Panama, which was arranged by Mr. Taft, has been published in New York. As expected, the United States agrees to leave the collection of Customs in the isthmus to Panama officials, but during the construction of the canal goods will enter the canal zone duty free. Panama agrees to reduce tariff and postage rates and to establish a gold standard.

"MUSICAL NEWS" reproduces a remarkable statement with regard to the fate of Sir E. Elgar's overture, "Cockaigne," in Leipzig. It seems that the work was produced their last month, and given a place at the end of the programme; also that "as soon as its performance began a great many people left the hall, while on its completion it was hissed."

AN official report upon the causes of the Hereros tribe in German South-West Africa was presented to the Reichstag the other day. It is understood that the report which has been prepared by the Colonial Department confirms the opinion that the troubles have been largely due to the manner in which the European settlers have treated the natives. The document shows how the natives were heartlessly exploited and brought to ruin by the unprincipled business tricks of the Europeans, and how brandy was imported in unlimited quantities in order that the settlers might by its agency more easily seize upon the native possessions.

ONLY the alertness and honesty of a Turkish Ambassador, it seems (says a Constantinople correspondent), saved Turkey from being involved in a breach of neutrality in connection with the negotiations for the purchase by Russia of Argentine and Chilian warships. Two agents, obviously acting on behalf of Russia, called upon the Ambassador, and tried to induce him to make a false declaration that the vessels were wanted by Turkey. Armed with this document, the agents would have been able to go to Argentine and Chili and secure the ships. Had the Ambassador listened to the suggestion, he might have lined his pockets with gold, but he steadfastly refused to be a party to the transaction, and ultimately ordered his visitors to take themselves off.

FURTHER details given in the "Times" of the emigration scheme for Poor Law children may provide material for more reasoned criticism, while they certainly emphasise the value of the plan. It is not in question that there is a large field in Canada for the emigration of the older Poor Law children who have attained a certain standard. From that fact it is only reasonable to argue success for a scheme which makes these children much fitter for the opportunities that Canada can offer. Obviously a child should be trained in the way, it is meant to go, and if that training can be imparted from an early age under the conditions of the future life, so much the better. The children in these Canadian Farm Homes will be twice as useful on the land as children only sent from England when they are old enough and strong enough for the work that has to be done. And the financial aspect apparently favours the Canadian farm in comparison with the English cottage home. Economically and Imperially, the scheme is one of which it may be said that the more we look the more we like it.

MR. SINNETT has been speaking very freely about his intentions with regard to the British Government, which has ventured to call in question his conduct in the matter of the Caroline. It may be pointed out that it is no answer to the charge against him to say that he carried out "what was purely a commercial transaction." The action of the German collier at Cardiff in shipping coal for the Russian fleet was purely a commercial transaction but the authorities had no hesitation in stopping it. For the rest, Mr. Sinnett suggests that it has been a frequent occurrence in this country for craft of war to be surreptitiously sold to Japan, and mentions an alleged case in which three destroyers and a submarine were despatched to the Far East from the Tyne. Finally, he promises, if he comes to London to make revelations "which will cause the British Government to feel uncomfortable, and which may mean a claim of millions on the British nation." We do not see any necessity for an "if" in the case. If Mr. Sinnet is a man of honour, he will not fail, after making charges which he is aware will be seized upon by every ill-wisher of Britain on the Continent, to appear at Bow-street to make his words good. The rumour of that he has, instead, started for St. Petersburg is, we trust, without foundation.

A WRITER in the "Standard" suggests some very serious points for the consideration of Australia, which is at present in the position of a very large manger containing a very small dog. It is quite clear, in the present unstable equilibrium of populations, that this state of things cannot continue indefinitely; and the question for the Commonwealth is whether it prefers white immigration to yellow. The Colonial birthrate hardly does more than counterbalance the death-rate; and the spectacle of a continent nearly as large as Europe with a population less than that in London, and not likely to increase to any considerable extent, is not one which an overcrowded country. The Japan can view with equanimity. The Commonwealth has always set its face steadfasty against the Yellow Peril—with more reason than the Western nations; but it has also discouraged European immigration with a persistence which contrasts curiously with the effusive invitations of Canada. Australia's best safeguard against the heathen Chinee and the irresistible Japanese is a large white population; and it would seem only common prudence, if it cannot produce that population, to import it. Probably the dangers of the "Yellow Peril" are exaggerated; but, as things stand at present, it is obvious that if the Yellow man ever does get into the continent—and the door cannot be always shut in the face of Britain's ally—he will swamp it in a few years. Then will arise an "Outlander" question which we would prefer to avoid as long as we can.

VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

OVERHEARD by Skhene Dhu (Higginbotham & Co.) These pleasant "passing thoughts of a passing hour," will be read by Anglo-Indians in the same sympathetic spirit that they were written. Skhene Dhu knows India well in its deep and fascinating jungles as he proved in "Through the Mighty Mahseer." He sings here—

"Oh the jungle and the stream, and the hills,
'Neath the dome of the deep blue sky,
Sure cure indeed for all human ills
And a rest for the wearied eye."

Peace and holiday idleness were clearly enjoyed when the following little natural history study was made and the attitudes and antics of bird and insect interpreted:—

My attention, wandering from the tree-top, was attracted to a hoopoe, who, with crest erected, was indulging in a dust bath, watched with much interest by a chameleon. "Yes," said the hoopoe, apparently answering a question of the latter, "this is very good for birds, much better than having a water bath; you see it relieves us of our occupants much more effectively." The chameleon missed the last half of the remark, as he was intent on stalking a small and beautifully coloured dragon-fly. I laid odds on the dragon-fly, but forgot to reckon with the Chameleon's tongue, which formidable instrument suddenly shot out some six inches, and the fly was no more. "I'm glad that you're not my wife, anyh

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

JAPANESE LOSSES.

A Heavy List.

WARSHIPS NEAR JAVA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 29.

A further casualty list published at Tokio gives 49 Japanese officers killed and 58 wounded. This coupled with yesterday's list indicates the severity of the losses among the rank and file.

Admiral Skrydloff is also returning home from Vladivostock.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that according to telegram from Sasebo, the Razoropny's captain and a lieutenant were identified on board the Nigretia on the 20th instant at Batavia.

Several Japanese warships have passed Anjer.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

Reuter wires from Tokio that forty-three guns, including four of large colibre, were captured at Erhlungshan.

Admiral Togo and Admiral Kamimura arrived at Tokio this morning and drove at once to the Palace amidst immense popular enthusiasm.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, received the following telegram yesterday morning from his Government :—

"The Port Arthur Army reports: Our occupation of the Urlungshan Fort was completely assured on the night of the 28th instant. The booty, among others, is four large calibre guns, seven small calibre guns, thirty 37-milimetre guns, and two machine guns."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

Russian Changes.

ADMIRAL GOES HOME.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) states that Admiral Kaznakoff, the Russian Representative on the Inquiry Tribunal, is returning home and that Vice-Admiral Dubassoff has been appointed to replace him. The reason for this is not stated.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Twenty-five Millions.

AT 4½ PER CENT.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The negotiations for a new Russian loan have led to a definite arrangement in accordance with which Russia proceeds to issue a four and half per cent. loan of twenty-five millions sterling, the price being ninety-five.

THE REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Unrest Spreading.

POST OFFICE BLOWN UP.

The action of the Moscow and Tchernigoff Zemstvos mentioned on the 28th instant, has produced a deep impression and it is expected the other Zemstvos will take similar action.

The Post Office at Minsk has been blown up, a parcel of gunpowder being exploded.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Blow to British Schemes.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The gigantic American cotton crop is regarded as a serious blow to the schemes for cotton growing in Africa and elsewhere in the Empire.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Delimitation Troubles.

M. Delonele in a letter to the "Temps" protests against the evacuation of Chentuban before the delimitation, provided for in the Treaty, is completed.

He will interpellate the Government at the earliest date regarding this disregard of the provisions of the Treaty and the express wishes of Parliament.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

British Proposals Accepted.

LONDON, DEC. 30

A Turkish Irade regarding the delimitation of the Aden hinterland was issued at Constantinople yesterday.

LATER.

The Turkish Irade accepts the British proposals regarding the delimitation of the Aden hinterland with reservations respecting the neutral zone.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 28th instant.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments upon H. E. the Viceroy's personal Staff are notified :—Major Macnab to be Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeons, E. Mackenzie (Bombay), A. Larrenais (Madras) Lal Bassle (Central Provinces), Maung Thana (Burma), Ali Muhammad (Punjab), Mahendranath Ohdedar (United Provinces), and Gopal Chunder Chatterjee (Bengal), to be honorary Assistant Surgeons.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The repeal is notified of sections 89 to 92 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation relating to the Court of Wards.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. G. W. Chandler is confirmed as Assistant Secretary vice Major T. A. Harrison whose tenure has expired.

Mr. William Egerton, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of officers.

Indian Army Captain Smithett, 15th Lancers, is gazetted Major, and Lieutenants Keighley, 18th Tiwana Lancers, and Williams, 17th Infantry, to the Captains.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bomford to be Surgeon-General vice Sir Benjamin Franklin who retires on 1st January.

Conductor F. Saunders, Madras Barracks, to be hon. Lieutenant.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agents for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE OUTLOOK IN MADRAS.

STATE AID NOT REQUIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

The official report on the present state of the season in Madras shows that an extensive failure of crops, both wet and dry in Deccan, Central and Carnatic districts of Madras Presidency, is expected owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. A general rise of prices of food grains in the affected tracts has taken place, but in view of the good harvest of the two preceding years, Government hope that State intervention upon a large scale will not be required. Local inspection and some remissions of land revenue are being arranged for. The report adds that there are so far no indications of any general distress, that there seems at present sufficient employment for the working classes, and that it hoped the rainfall of the past week will effect some improvement in the situation in districts along the coast.

NURSING SISTERS FOR INDIA.

Misses E. M. Gough, M. Stephenson, M. G. Barker, A. M. Turner, H. Rooke, A. French and C. P. Gash are admitted to Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing service for India as Nursing Sisters.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

RUNJITSINJHI AND MACLAREN AT PLAY.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

H. E. the Viceroy was amongst a large gathering on the Calcutta cricket ground to-day to witness the play of Runjitsinjhi and MacLaren who were playing respectively for Calcutta and the Zingaris in a return match. In their first innings the visitors compiled 248 runs, Lord Hawke contributing a freely hit 148 of which a large number were sixes, while MacLaren's contribution was 36. Calcutta went in late in the afternoon and compiled some 30 runs for the loss of one wicket, Ranjitsinjhi being left waiting when time was called. The match will be continued to-morrow.

SPOLIATION OF A HINDU SHRINE.

SIX PERSONS URDERED.

A LARGE BOOTY CARRIED OFF.

POONA, DEC. 30.

News reached Poona not long ago that a series of murders and robbery have taken place at a very wealthy Shrine, situate some three miles or so from Cambay, but details were wanting. From what can be gathered it appears that about the middle of the present month, two men came and presented themselves at the Mohimi Shrine, situate some three miles from Cambay. The men brought with them various offerings and presents. There was apparently some difficulty in the matter, as it was only after some time that they gained admittance to the Shrine which was zealously guarded day and night by six guards or ramossees. After the men were admitted they remained at the Shrine about a week and left after their prayers and devotions which lasted about eight days. A week later, some devotees going to the shrine to offer their devotions found the whole of the Shrine guard murdered and place plundered. They went and informed the police of what they had seen, and the latter at once instituted inquiries. From the appearance of the bodies, it would seem that the gang of men must suddenly have pounced upon the door-keeper in the night and murdered him first. Then it would seem they murdered four of the guards preserving the sixth man alive for a time until he had discovered to them where the treasures were hid, and it is supposed that having finished his task he too fell a victim. On an examination it was found that the great wealth of this place had all disappeared. Not only was the throne itself—which was studded with gems—robbed of its gifts and presents which were constantly pouring in and were hoarded up, it was customary among the religionists to deposit money and jewels in dispute between persons in the Shrine until their differences were settled. Thus it is hardly possible to gauge the extent of the loss which may have amounted to several lakhs, including the amounts held for safe custody.

The real culprits have not yet been found, but the work is ascribed to a gang of Mianas who live on the border and are expert dacoits and frequently murderers. Some two years ago about sixteen of these Mianas were captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to various long terms of imprisonment for offences committed in the Baroda territory. They subsequently broke out of the Pellad Jail, not very far from Cambay. Several of them were re-captured, but several are still at large. Various things seem to point to these outlaws as possible perpetrators of this crime. It is believed that the gang which came to the Shrine, came upon two camels, halted outside the place, strangled the man on duty first to prevent any outcry, completed their task, murdered their guide and departed on camels. The foot prints of the latter have been traced for a considerable distance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Colonel Sir J. R. L. Macdonald R. E., is appointed to the Command of the Presidency Brigade vice Brigadier-General Leach who vacated on the 6th proximo.

The following temporary appointments are made on Lord Kitchener's personal staff :—

Bt.-Lt.-Colonel Beynon to be Officiating Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Fitzgerald, 18th Lancers, and Lieut. Wylly, Corps of Guides, to be temporary Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. Pritchard, 54th Company, R. G. A. remains in India on the departure of his Company to qualify for the Indian Army. He is posted to the Western Command.

The delocalisation of the 7th Gurkhas has been sanctioned and they will move at once from Manipur at Dharmsala, the 16th Rajputs going from Shillong to Manipur.

Colonel Ellis, Chief Engineer, from leave is posted to the Northern Command.

Colonel H. Finnis is transferred from Northern Command to be Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta Division.

The Government of India have sanctioned ninety days' special privilege leave to officers and subordinates, subject to military rules, employed in connection with the Tibet Mission escort in cases where they have not had privilege leave this year. This special leave must be taken before the end of 1905.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, will arrive in Bombay from Poona at 7-20 p.m. (local time), on Monday, the 2nd proximo. Arrival private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on the 3rd idem to announce the arrival of the Lieutenant-General Commanding. Another salute of 15 guns will be fired from the same place at 7 a. m. on the 4th January to announce the departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, who will leave Bombay by the 21-30 train (railway time) on the 3rd proximo. Departure private.

ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 29.

Lieut. A. E. S. Fennell, 21st Pioneers, from Secunderabad.

Major R. P. Maxwell, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, from Secunderabad.

Lieut. Hamsterley-Smith, 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 29.

Major R. W. Warden, 29th Lancers, to Poona.

Captain T. M. Archdale, 66th Battery, R. F. A., to Jhansi.

Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Macdonlad, 93th Berar Infantry, to Aurangabad.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with 95th Russells Infantry, consisting of 10 officers, 3 ladies and 2 children, 13 native officers, 999 non-commissioned officers and men, 31 followers and 8 horses. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut-Col. F. V. Whittall, Major J. H. Hardy and wife, Major H. Lowther and wife and 2 children, Captain T. C. Browning, Capt. S. H. E. Nicholas and wife, Lieut. W. V. Richards, Lieut W. Andrews, Lieut. S. W. Beeman, Lieut R. C. Clarke, Lieut. J. Kirkwood, I. M. S., 95th Russell's Infantry.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

FIFTH DAY'S RUN.

FROM MAKSI TO THUL GHAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAKSI CAMP, DEC. 30.

Yesterday's run has reduced the number of cars with full marks to their credit to three. These are Mr. R. J. Vakil's 6 h.p. Wolseley driven by P. Taylor, Mr. Sawye'rs 12 h.p. Darracq and Mr. Inglis' 12 h.p. De Dion. Next comes Ranjitsinghji's Lanchester which has had four non-stop runs, but has lost half a mark for an infringement. Napier stands fourth with the loss of two marks and Mr. B. H. Hewett's 6 h.p. De Dion comes next with three marks off the thousand. The Hon. Mr. Lamb's 8 h.p. De Dion arrived last night, at 9-45, after many misadventures. They included a stoppage of thirty-three minutes over the sparking plug and no fewer than five prolonged stoppages due to tyre troubles. The last thirty-three miles of the run were covered on a flat tyre. The car was unable to start this morning owing to inability to procure tyre tubes. The tale of yesterday's disasters included the bursting of Mr. Stewart's 8 h.p. De Dion, the damage occupying forty-three minutes to remedy. The cars started this morning from Maksi for a run to Thul Ghant at about 7-30 o'clock.

GOONA, DEC. 29.

After three days of the competition it is possible to give some indication of results in the motor trials. The test is undoubtedly a severe one for the smaller cars, and one of the points already made abundantly clear is that conditions framed with a view to these cars are not the conditions under which the bigger cars in the trials should be tested. To-day's experience has been an especially severe one for the smaller cars, the first stage of seventy miles being the longest so far attempted without an authorised halt, and being followed by another stage of sixty miles. On the other hand the speed limit of thirty miles is not the sort of trial, the owners of the biggest cars would prefer engines built for a much higher speed, being considerably shaken by the restraint imposed upon them. The cars to which the conditions seem to be most nearly suited are the eight to twelve horse power vehicles, though curiously enough luck has been against some of these, excepting the 15 h. p. Darracq, the cars placed out of the competition have been entirely among this middle section. Of the total of thirty-three cars, which started from Delhi on Monday, five have been withdrawn from the contest. The latest failure has been that of the Panhard which was pulled up by a broken crank shaft eighteen and a half miles from the finish of the day's run. The car suffered the humiliation of being hauled to the railway by bullocks. The steam cars which started have not been fortunate. Three are out of action by various causes, but the fourth a ten h. p. Gardner-Serpollet with a trailer attached is gratifying its owner Mr. Maneckjee C Petit of Bombay, by steadily completing each day's run. With the majority of the cars the main troubles are with tyres and it will probably be the case that by the finish of the whole course tyres will have caused nearly ninety per cent of the loss of marks. In the end if more than one car is fortunate enough to get through without loss of marks the difficulty before the judges deciding which is the most reliable car of two distinct types, will be great. While the difference of a few marks will simplify the task of the judges the conditions are such that luck may enable a small car built for light touring work to displace a bigger and more powerful competitor. The experience of the Fiat has shown that racing tyres are a mistake in a reliability test at moderate speeds and this mistake threatens to jeopardise the chances of a car which has otherwise shown itself reliable equally with its big English and French rivals in the trials. It is an excellent indication of the chances of the competition that the half dozen cars which have come through the three days' run without loss of marks are two 6 h. p. Wolseleys, Mr. H. A. H. Payne's 9-10 Beaufort, the Maharaja of Gwalior's 12 h. p. De Dion, Mr. Mallon Inglis' 12 h. p. De Dion, Mr. P. C. Sawyer's 12 h. p. Darracq and Mr. Arthur Hoare's 12-16 h. p. Clement. On the other hand the cars which on to-day's run have suffered the heaviest loss of marks are Mr. C. V. Scovell's 6 h. p. Speedwell, which has lost on the single run sixty-three marks, Mr. F. B. a Stewart's 8 h. p. De Dion which lost fifty-five marks in consequence of a burnt radiator and Count di Gropello's Fiat which lost 45 1-2 marks as a result of its tyre troubles.

The runs during the last two days have been from the point of view of the tourist extremely agreeable, the country traversed being pleasantly diversified. Starting from Agra yesterday morning, the cars ran along an excellent road for thirty-three miles to Dholpur. Here the motorists were met by his Highness the Maharana and were entertained to breakfast in a Shamiana while the State band played. Leaving Dholpur after an hour's halt a short run brought the cars to the bridge of boats over the river Chambal. The bridge is approached by a steep fall in the road and the rise on the other bank is equally steep. Ordinarily the approaches are somewhat deep in sand, but this had been cleared away and a firm surface provided. The cutting extending a considerable distance on the far side. The advanced cars observed the injunction to go carefully while crossing the bridge, passengers dismounting but some of the rear guard did not remember the warning and met with difficulties. It was immediately after crossing this bridge that the most serious accident of the day occurred, Forgetful of the fact that both banks of the river until the level road was reached were in "control," one car followed the Rational quickly up the rise. The driver of the Rational drove into the sand bank of the cutting to let the other car pass and unhappily struck a hidden boulder. The damage to the frame was serious, and was only patched up sufficiently to allow the car to proceed after considerable difficulty. When the necessary repairs came to be effected a tthe end of the day's run, they occupied the greater part of the night. The road, after the river crossing had been made, was hard and good and for some distance passed through picturesque broken ground in curious contrast to the flat country on the other side of the river. Entering Gwalior territory the road was found lined by Sowars at short intervals. About five miles from the capital, the Maharaja Scindia who owns a number of motors was in waiting to greet the party. Through a winding and apparently newly improved road lined with trees and commanding an excellent view of the Fort, the cars passed to the Gwalior Guest House. The road thither was marked every few yards by men who salaamed each car with red flags. Indeed one of the features of the run has been the salutations offered to the cars during their passage through native territories. The day's run from Agra to Gwalior was a distance of seventy-three miles, the run being a short one to enable the party to accept the hospitality of his Highness, and to take part in the motor Gymkhana, which had been arranged for the afternoon. This event was as interesting as it was novel, and besides revealing the ease with which the cars could be manipulated by skilful drivers incompetitions like the bending race, and the musical chairs also produced much amusement for the onlookers. His Highness was himself among the prize winners of the afternoon. Her Highness the Maharani handed the prizes to the winners.

Except that the road traversed to day has been dustier than the proceeding stretches, the run for the occupants of the cars which came through without mishap, has been no less enjoyable than the earlier stages. His Highness the Maharaja headed a procession of the autos from the Guest House through the Gwalior Palace grounds to a point on the Agra road whence the actual start was made. The departure of the cars was however delayed by an incident which has increased the sense of grievance with which the visitors who have come from Europe expressly for these trials are taking part in the test. A protest was lodged against Mr. Huntley Walker, the owner of the 30 h. p. Darracq, on the ground that the previous night he sought the assistance of the Gwalior State workshop to repair the radiator of his machine. The point was raised whether the car should not be disqualified for the use of tools not carried on the vehicle. Mr. Walker's explanation was that while his mechanic was repairing his radiator, the Secretary suggested that it could be more easily done in the State workshop. Mr Walkar accepted the suggestion and he was introduced by the Secretary to the manager of the Workshop. He was thererore astonished to find that a representation had been made to the Judges by the gentleman who had made the suggestion to him. The latter in reply to this statement of the case explained that he assumed Mr. Walker would know he would be disqualified if he acted on the suggestion made to him. The Judges decided to allow Mr. Walker's car to proceed without disqualification. The consideration of this matter delayed the start until half-past eight. The day's run from Gwalior to Goona was a distance of 130 miles over a pleasantly undulating road with a good surface. The same admirable arrangements in regard to the preservation of a clear road were maintained through Gwalior territory as on the first day. In three days the only traffic encountered was an artillery detachment accompanied by a bullock transport train these being met before reaching Gwalior on Tuesday. After an hour's halt at Sipri seventy miles, the day's run was completed by all the bigger cars but, the Fiat, by three o'clock,

The Fiat came in three quarters of an hour late and the others in rapid succession thereafter. The plucky little Lenoir as usual turned up. Some hours behind the rest arriving at nine p.m. with a damaged radiator temporarily repaired with red tape and solution. The belated occupants of the disabled Panhard arrived about midnight the car having been drawn in by bullocks. For nearly the greater part of the distance the road ran along side the Gwalior State Railway, which was useful to at least one car which stopped a train to obtain water.

The Trials will finish at the end of Vincent Road on Monday, 2nd January, 1905. Cars are expected to arrive there between 1-30 p.m. At three p.m. and 3 p.m. the Cars will be formed into a procession and proceed to Taj Mahal Hotel where a reception will be held. All Motorists and Cyclists interested in the event are invited to bring their Cars and Cycles and join in the procession.

"The Motor dinner, which was intended to be held at the Taj Mahal on the 3rd of January, will be held instead on Monday the 2nd January at 8 p. m. at the request of a number of the observers, who, being on short leave, are unable to remain in Bombay until Tuesday the 3rd January. All Motorists who wish to attend and who have not already sent in their names should at once write in to the Motor Union for admission Tickets. The price of each Ticket is Rs. 8."

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

UNIQUE DISPLAY OF JEWELLERY.

It would indeed require the talent of an expert to do justice to the most elegant and artistic display of Jewellery to be seen in the section set apart at the Exhibition for this purpose. For the sake of safety, the Committee wisely resolved to have these courts built of pucca brick and mortar, as a close inspection would convince one that most of the exhibits are so fabulously costly as to necessitate this precaution. To deal with the most attractive first, the exhibits by Mr. H. W. Bernstein, who however is not an ordinary jeweller of local fame, but a travelling connoisseur restricting his business to the wealthiest and most prominent classes. This stall is artistically draped, the uniform colouring of the large glass show cases blending harmoniously to the surroundings. Among the articles set to ornament the stall are two gigantic hand-paintings of her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, said to have been done over forty years ago. These paintings, which are set in massive gilt frames, stand about 11 feet in height and 9 feet broad. Among the brilliant conceptions of jewellery which are all of unique designs, are some dazzling articles in gold jewelled swords, daggers, &c., artistically worked necklaces, valued at from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 80,000, and notably two gold picture frames of the finest workmanship which at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 were awarded a Gold Medal. Then there are gold jewelled mittens, jewelled and enamelled egg-cups and saucers, jewelled belts, massive jewelled anklets of very rare workmanship, a large assortment of jewelled and enamelled spring bracelets, all of very striking designs and finish. Quite a novelty in the way of watches is a set of gold enamelled clock watches, prettily set, which ingeniously chime the hour, three-quarter, half and quarter and minutes, and more worthy of note is a gold clock watch which chimes the National Anthem every hour, this last named having, we believe, taken the inventor over five years to complete it. For the Oriental community there are a variety of choice jewels in the shape of nose rings, earrings, &c., all being of very good workmanship. Then there are tiaras and aigrettes of unique designs, costly pale pink corals in strings as well as loose, and among the valuables of novel interest are some handsome specimens of Jaipur gold enamaled work, in the way of liquor glasses, ornaments and miniatures which would form a suitable addition to the best drawing room. The most attractive among the miniatures is a very fine and valuable ivory Japanese cabinet, and several ivory figures, Japanese silver "pan" dams, Japanese cloisonne vases. We have only described the attractive ones, but the remainder, as the auctioneer has it, "are too numerous to mention." Mr. Bernstein, we are informed, is only a visitor, his business being confined to the Native States among the Princes and Chiefs, and as his stay in Bombay will only last about ten days longer, we would advise an early visit to this stall which is donned with the brightest jewellery and finest workmanship procurable.

Then a visit to the "General" stall, which has been allotted by the Committee, is also worth a visit. Here the first object that catches the eye is a massive silver fountain, with artistical spouts and other ornamentations which is set in a large glass dome, this forming an exhibit from Cutch. Among the various exhibits here are some attractive gold ornaments, such as bangles, belts, flowers, &c., turned out at Mangalore, as also some very rich pearl necklaces, massive gold amulets, etc., contributed from Kathiawar. To this section Mr. F. Bhamgara, of Madras fame, has sent a valuable selection of silver prize cups, coffee and tea sets, caskets and boxes, pincushions, umbrella and stick handles, brushes, combs, ladies' belts, &c., &c., while Mr. Essofali Hirjeebs has contributed to this stall several handsome gold clocks and fancy pieces, some novel hand-watches and several other useful articles in gold. Mr. Oomer Mavji of Cutch has found room for a variety of silver trays and tea sets, &c., all prettily engraved. Apart from jewellery Mr. Jewanji Jamsetji Mody has placed in this general stall some very ancient historical books and other articles, the most notable being an old Persian Ossuaire (Astodan) which is said to have been in disposing of Parsee dead bodies over 3,000 years ago.

The local firms, whose exhibits are also very attractive, need commenting on, as their goods are sufficiently closely in touch with the local public than those we have described above. Suffice it to say, however, that their display at the Exhibition is of a very unique character. These are represented by Messrs. P. Mehta and Company, Amulack Brothers, Motilal Dayabhai and Co., Khanjimal Bhagwandas, T rachand Parashram, and Gungaram Trikumdas.

MARATHI DEMONSTRATION.

Last evening Mr. Kashinath Guru, of the Bombay Municipality, delivered a lecture and demonstration on the advantages of disinfection of infected clothes by sterilizing on the same strains as Dr. Kelly dwelt on Thursday evening.

DISTINGUISHED VISIT.

Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of her Highness the Maharani of Baroda and suite, who will visit the Exhibition between noon and 3 p.m. to-day, during which hours however, the public will not be admitted.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 3 p. m. to day.

Names of Boats	Allowances M	S	Time Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Forella	10	30	Mr C F R Scovell	3	0	0
Sapphire ...	15	54	Capt Mater it E ... Mr R H Hopkins	3	0	0
Melody	23	51	Mr A B K Manjeth	3	0	0
Stella	15	54	Col H W Boyd I M S	3	0	0
Isca	28	16	Mr K Faulkner	3	0	0
Kalico	scratch		Mr N E Wadia	3	0	0

Course :—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to Starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, and thence to Committee Vessel Course No. 6 = 10·6 miles. Time limit 6 p. m.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race at 3-10 p m.

Name of Boats	Allowance M	S	Time Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Trixie	Scratch		Mr A M Monteath....	3	10	0
Pixie	Scratch		Mr E H Sinclair....	3	10	0
Sayaanna	12	22	Maj Curtiss R A M C	3	10	0
Jean	29	09	Capt H S Blake R I M	3	10	0

Course :—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to Starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, and thence to Committee Vessel—time limit 6 p m Course No. 6 = 10·6 miles. Tomtit Class and Handicap Race.

Allowance and Result of the Race sailed at 3.15 p. m.

Names of Boats	Allowances M	S	Time Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Meg	Scratch		Mr C H Byrne	3	15	0
Lapwing.....	7	6	Mr E C Richards....	3	15	0
Maid	19	39	Mr J S Needham ..	3	15	0

Course :—From Committee Vessel round the South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock and thence to the Committee Course No 3 = 7¼ miles time limit 6 p. m, Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Caledonia to Aden on 31st December connecting with s. s. Maldavia for Marseilles and London :—

Bown Lt Col A T
Cornwall Mr J
Collins Mr C
Hostwick Mr
Graham Mr W J
Hill Revd Canon F W
Keisler Rev Mott
Moore Capt F T T
Pilkington Mr & Mrs H S H
Scott Mr Basil
Thompson Capt A G

PRIZES AND THEIR VALUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor and proprietor of a paper published in Bombay every Sunday morning, has awarded me a prize of Rs. 25 in connection with a competition it started some time back as to who were the three best known persons in the world. The competition as well as the award were both published with a flourish of trumpets in the issue of 11th instant, and although I have sent for the money about a dozen times after expecting in vain a voluntary and graceful payment, I have not yet been paid. This no doubt speaks for itself, but I should feel obliged if you would be good enough to print this letter in your esteemed columns so that the readers of the particular papers refer to may learn exactly the precise amount of value to be placed on its promises in the future.—Yours &c.

BOMONSHAW KAVASJI

Bombay, December 30.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Prices of Jewels.

SLUM PARTIES.

THE FLOUNCED PETTICOAT.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

Is trade so bad after all? In spite of the ever-renewed tragedy of the unemployed, and the terrible ruin lately wrought by commercial failures, it seems as if the jewel trade ought to be flourishing, judging from the prices given at the Anglesey sale last week. Three-thousand six-hundred and fifty pounds paid for a single pearl is an eloquent commentary on our superfluity of unearned increment. And while on the subject of expenditure, may I put in a very emphatic plea for our Slum Parties? The specially dark outlook for our poor this winter emphasises all the more acutely the need of bringing at least some ray of brightness into the child-lives that know so few gleams of warmth or gladness. It means so little to the givers; so much to the guests, and I do earnestly hope we may not ask in vain. Moreover, we are not all pledged to such heavy personal expenditure as the poor Bishop of London, who has been so sharply criticised for his amazing household budget. But I venture to think that all of his flock who have the honour and welfare of their Church seriously at heart ought to be everlastingly grateful to Dr. Ingram for furnishing us with the most convincing argument that we have ever had in favour of disestablishment! However, if our Episcopal Bench is somewhat behind hand in enforcing what has been called the spiritual significance of evangelical poverty, Bishop Welldon is to the fore in the Christmas number of The Queen with a plea for the world's peace, which strikes a singularly appropriate note in a Christmas Greeting. To elevate and purify international relations, he justly says, seems to be the specially appointed task of the twentieth century. Personally I do not believe that the cause of peace, the supreme interest of the world, as the Bishop calls it, will ever be guaranteed till women have a voice in legislation, and so be enabled to vote against war taxation. Which reminds me that the whole question of our Parliamentary representation received an enormous impetus the other day at the meetings of the National Convention of Women's suffrage. I was glad to see that Mrs. Fawcett, in her excessively able speech at the public meeting in Queen's Hall, acknowledged the debt owed by the Convention to the Women's International Congress.

A notable utterance was that of M Wesselitsky, President of the Foreign Press Association, at the Women Journalists' very trilliant dinner the other night, under the genial presidency of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, when he suggested that women journalists should do their part in promoting the peace movement. Could a nobler mission be entrusted to them at the present time? Surely not. But I am convinced that much might be done on the excellent lines pursued by Frenchwomen in the "Alliance Univerelle pour la Paix par l'Education." What is the use of preaching peace when militarism is encouraged by games and exercises in our elementary schools and the war spirit even invades our children's literature? Yet, as Mr. Ernest Bell pointed out the other day in a most suggestive address to the "Ivy Leaf Society" on literature for the young, how can we expect to develope humane instincts in the rising generation as long as we allow battle and murder as the motifs in so many children's books? This question of books is I see, dealt with in the preface by Dr. Greville Macdonald to the new and cheap editions of The Light Princes and other of his father's fairy tales, just brought out in the Simple Life series by Mr. Fifield 44 Fleet-street. The children of the present day are indeed to be congratulated on the re-discovery as it were of these delightful stories and or one welcomed the little sixpenny booklets in their new shape as old and beloved friends. "The Golden Key" I have always thought the most perfect fairy tale ever written, though its sublime allegory of life and death and strangely poetic "mise-en-scene," so suggestive of the mystic landscapes in one of G. F. Watts's canvases, is perhaps over the heads of a child audience. The rest of these charming tales will be read with unqualified delight by our little folks. Indeed, the whole problem of child litera-ture seems to be in the air, for I have received a letter on the subject from a genial expert in such matters, Mrs. Joseph King, which only the exigencies of space forbid me quoting at length. She rightly emphasises the eternal value of fairy tales and the need for quickening childish imaginations and keeping little hearts tender by their blessed means. Talking of literary chef d'œuvres, I see that Miss Alice Buckton's Christmas mystery play, "Eager Heart," is to be produced on the afternoon and evening of December 7th at Lincoln's Inn Hall, W. C., by permission of the Treasurer and Masters of the Bench, with music from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," under the direction of Mr. Julian Rudd. Miss Buckton's work is full of such artistic beauty and suggestiveness (published by Methuen) that it cannot fail to be most impressive when set forth in theatrical form, and "Eager Heart" ought to awaken as much interest as did the kindred work, "Everyman," some time back. Tickets at two shillings and upwards can be had from the author at 43a, Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, but cannot be sold at the doors.

Yes, Christmas functions are the order of the day and Miss Florence Nicholson, secretary of the London Vegetarian Association, is pressing the cult of the doll into the service of a deserving charity, the Grand Christmas Festival, on December 17th, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the society, the Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, E.C., for which she is organizing a doll-dressing competition. Any dolls that may be sent to her will be sold by auction for the benefit of the "Children's Dinner Fund," which has provided 331-381 meals since it was started. Certainly our needles have not been idle; the amount of poor clothing on view at the Stage Needlework Guild Show last week, spoke volumes for the industry of "theatricals." Miss Evelyn Millard in a "picture-gown" of capucin velvet and Juliet cap of dull gold, made a very striking mistress of the ceremonies. Mrs. Craigie looked nice, and spoke, but the speakers' honours were unquestionably carried off by Mrs. E. Compton and Miss Carlotta Addison, whose little speeches were delightful models of grace and "aplomb." It is a far cry from the thimble to the brush, yet the serious arts must not be neglected in a record of women's work. Miss Mary F. Raphael showed some striking pictures last week in her show at MacLean's Gallery. "At Home and Abroad," though she is more successful in seizing the idiosyncrasies of foreign rather than domestic scenery. One or two little French landscapes were delightful, and the Italian studies gave one quite a pang of nostalgia for that far enchanted ground. In too many cases, however, the drawings were spoiled by their excessively heavy frames. Talking of woman's work, the Christmas number of the "Girls' Realm," which more than holds its own among the crowd, contains an enormously suggestive article (the last of a series of "How I Can Earn a Living," by Alice Stronach), on the "Choice of a Career," that deserves to be read far and wide by every woman anxious to earn her own living. Miss Stronach's eloquent and sensible plea for such "womanly work" as elementary school-teaching domestic service, and the "housewifely arts," are worth the consideration of every woman-worker who has to compete in the struggle for life, for they are a timely contribution to a vexed and complex question.

To-morrow the Duchess of Argyll opens the sale at Newcastle, which is held by the Irish Industries Association under the direct patronage of the Queen. The sale is for the purpose of selling the exquisite lace, wonderful embroideries, and substantial tweeds made by the poorest of the Irish peasantry. Everybody knows the origin of the Irish Industries, and how they were revived some fifteen years ago, when almost extinct, by the energy of the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess Cadogan, and the Countess of Aberdeen. The practical interest of the late Queen and of Queen Alexandra has done much to help forward the admirable effort. By the help of Margherita Queen Dowager of Italy, Queen Victoria supplied some of the exquisite old lace patterns of artistic Italy to be copied by the poor folk of Ireland. Notably among these designs are those by Raphael and his pupil, Giovanni of Udini

From Italy, too, come the patterns of the world-famous point lace, which is truly an art production. It is now made, in all its delicate beauty, by the nimble fingers of the peasant girls and women of Inishmacsaint and Youghan. In fact, Youghan produces needle point of such exquisite fineness that it is difficult to realise that it is hand-made. A popular new design is called the "May," after the Princess of Wales. It was from the lace wrought by the Youghan peasants that Lord Crewe chose the design for the fan he gave the Princess for a wedding present. This superb work of art is mounted with tortoiseshell and an emerald coronet. It is greatly prized by its royal owner, who has frequently sent it to exhibitions representative of home industries. The "May" needle point is sold at £45 a yard; while other Youghan needle point, designed for dress panels, has been sold for £105 the panel—about one yard. Another beautiful point lace—the Fermanagh—which is of Spanish origin, is made after one of the oldest and most beautiful patterns in the world.

The flared walking skirts have brought about a revolution in petticoats, which now have a circular flounce cut for the express purpose of holding out the voluminous skirt fulness. The petticoat flare is obtained by a flounce of a succession of tiny circular ruffles—with the top one shaped to fit the skirt, and each starting where the last leaves off until the last one is several times the width of the first. The flounce then falls in ripples which holds the skirt out well. Another idea is to have the circular flounce (one that reaches to the knees) made up of two or three ruffles—circular to of, but full, and gauged on with headings to each other and to the foundation.

Sometimes the circular flounce is trimmed with little pinked rushings put in where the ruffles join. Ruffles are treated and put on in all sorts of ways from the plain old-fashioned way to styles where the ruffles are interrupted by bands that run at intervals (length-wise) from the top of the flounce to the lowest ruffle. Silk of course is the best material to make these skirts of,. But where the price is prohibitive economy can be practised by making the foundation of a good durable moreen, and attaching a deep flounce of silk.

Serious ailments can constantly be traced to the pernicious habit women have adopted of wearing blouses of transparent lace and thinnest silks in the most severe weather, thus exposing the shoulders neck and chest, and causing throat and chest troubles. An important point is to try to keep the mouth closed when wal

year there is a forward step in several directions. I am told that the cause widow marriage shrinks in the nostrils of a large number of even our educated classes. How far that is correct I will not undertake to say, but for one will judge of the development of really progressive ideas in the country by the test of efforts made to alleviate the lot of the Virgin widow among us. The evils of enforced widowhood show the high water mark of social cruelty and inhumanity. At a meeting of the Veda Dharma Pracharini Sabha held in this City in January last, Swami Nityanand speaking of this cruelty said this inhumanity, instanced the case of a caste in Gujarat among whom it is a rule that a girl should be married on the day of her birth. The result is every girl in the caste is married on the day she is born to a flower; the flower is then thrown aside; and the girl doomed from that moment to perpetual widowhood! The Hindoo community must in my opinion, stand or fall according as it advances in or recedes from the direction of saving young girls from the miseries of enforced widowhood. There have been eight widow marriages in the Punjab, two in Bengal, two in Guntur in the Madras Presidency, one in Mercara, two at Ahmedabad, one in Bombay, and one at Nagpur. It used to be said at one time that the castes who married widows were generally men in poor circumstances and that more well-to-do and influential men kept away. We are no longer subject to that reproach. In most of the recent marriages the bridegroom has been more or less men of position, with capacity to influence those around them. The report from Berabas states that profiting from the dire experiences of the plague of the Sonars there, are taking sympathetically to widow marriage. The Bombay Presidency Central Social Reform Association celebrated the anniversary of the passing of the Widow Marriage Act in July last; and similar meetings were held on the same day at Poona Ahmedabad, and Rajamundry. At each of these places the meeting was very well attended and marked by enthusiasm. The most encouraging sign in this direction is the help which Prof. Karve's Hindoo Widow's Home in Poona is increasingly receiving from even orthodox quarters. At one time Prof. Karve had doubts about the success of the undertaking. He now finds that its success is ensured beyond expectations, He and his wife have had for some years to work single handed for the institution and the work has been so hard that Prof. Karve had to give up for a time his duties at the Ferguson College to devote himself entirely to the Home. But now two Hindu ladies—Mrs. Davdhar and Mrs. Athavle— have come to his help. They have toured various parts of the country with the result that by their persuasive eloquence they have not only diffused among the people, the benefits and blessings of the Institutions but have won over many a waverer to its cause. Wherever they have gone people have sympathetically listened to them and subscribed to the objects of the Home. Prof Karve in his report sent to this Conference describes its bright future as assured. The number of widows seeking admission has increased and by the side of that ward tendency. All this we may well say in the pecuniary help, for the Home has shown an up-language of Mr. Risley in the last Census Report, is due "to the influence of Western ideas which through the agency of the Social Conferences and otherwise, is gradually bringing about a change of feeling amongst the upper classes and in the larger cities."

THE REFORMER'S TASK.

I must now bring these remarks to a close. I have tried to be as short as possible in view of the fact that you have met to listen to a weighty pronouncement in the form of an inaugural address by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. Once more let me remind you that you have gathered together to on questions affecting your hearths and homes. It is therefore a sacred cause that has brought you here. The time has gone when people used to think that the mere spread of education without any reform will be able to give a deepening and expanding sense of the common good. Knowledge is power—education is power, but it may be equally a power for evil or for good. What is needed for real progress is an expansive sense and deep conviction as to social duties. Prof. Caird has recently reminded us that education may, as in Germany, be an explosive rather than a consolidating force. We aim at consolidation and that must come through education no doubt, but through education supplemented by higher and healthier idea of the duties, and responsibilities of individuals. Real progress, says Prof. Caird, depends on and consists in Man's mind from thinking about his rights to thinking about his duties, from interests to functions from egoisms and private interests to love of the common good. The Social Conference cannot have a better gospel to preach than this. The field of social reform is a field in which we can work, we can organise, we can act, and show that we are capable of great actions and courageous deeds. It is a school of valuable discipline, well calculated to bring forth true men if true mettle is in us. India wants outstanding characters and they must come from our homes, and from our women. And they will come if the Social Conference, true to the gospel which its founder preached and for which he laboured, goes on steadily and if we who are its members learn to perform our social duties with broad minds, feeling hearts, and an expansive sense of good, that is ready to help and succour wherever victims of social tyranny, inequality, and corruption are found—whether in high castes or low castes, whether among men or women. (Loud applause).

H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, before commencing his address, congratulated the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on his behalf as well as on behalf of the audience, on the very able and interesting way in which he had given expression to the noblest sentiments that a man was capable of. Those sentiments were indeed noble and splendid and the thoughts they would make a permanent impression on their mind. The late Mr. Ranade and others had nobly enunciated noblest sentiments about social reforms and he did not think that the mantle of the great man could have fallen on nobler shoulders than those of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Referring to the legislation in Baroda regarding infant marriages his Highness thanked those gentlemen who expressed themselves favourably to what little he had done in Baroda in that direction. He assured them nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to receive a representation from his subjects asking for an enhancement of the age limit that had been fixed under the Baroda Infant Marriage Act (Applause).

His Highness the Gaekwar then proceeded.

H. H. the Gaekwar said among other things:—Ladies and gentlemen.—When I was asked by Mr. Chandavarkar to open this meeting of the Social Conference in Bombay, it was with some diffidence that I accepted. I could not but recollect how many that I called men have occupied this chair and distinguished many earnest, brilliant and informing with how the function has been associated in speeches. Have dealt with all the various the past Social problems and thrown on subject the full and clear light of their learning their thought. What could I add to the and things they have said or how could I feel any confidence in filling their place? Still I accepted the invitation only because I was anxious to show my sympathy with the movement which this Conference typifies. A few general ideas have occurred to me while studying the course and progress of this movement, and I put them before you so that you may compare them with your own rather than for any intrinsic novelty they possess. Social problems are full of difficulties and every contribution to their discussion, however insignificant, may be of use. And difficult as they are, solve them we must, for the choice they set before us is the ultimate one of a nation's destiny, to be or not to be. A glance at the progress of the Social Reform movement from its commencement to the present day is apt at first sight to be rather discouraging. It is now more than seven decades since Rammohan Roy and the small knot of enlightened men who supported him, agitated successfully against Sati,—the first landmark in the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. Since then there has been much clamour of discussion and movement and a great appearance of effort on various lines.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

There have been great religious movements, the Brahmo Samaj breaking boldly away from Hinduism and building up a new community full of the modern spirit; the Arya Samaj seeking to reform society and religion but clinging to a nationalistic basis; Theosophy and Vedanism trying to set the waters moving from within; not to speak of smaller movements like the Satya Shodhak Samaj started by Mr. Phuely, which celebrates marriages without the intervention of Brahmins. There has been movement within the Orthodox society itself, different castes attempting to rectify one or two particular evils within their own limits, there have been Conferences, and Associations of the separate communities, the Jain Conference, the Mahomedan Conference, the Kayastha Sabha, Sabhas of various castes and sub-castes.

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION.

There has been cautious but liberal, social legislation by the Government abolishing whatever was intolerable to modern sentiment and liberating the path of advance and progress from the great stumbling-block of active persecution and legal disabilities.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Individuals of influence and reputation have come and gone who have given their intellectual ability or their personal efforts to the cause of progress. And there has been finally this Social Conference of ours established for 18 years which meets annually to discuss and report progress, seeking to give some centre and point of meeting to so many disconnected efforts.

SOCIAL REFORM.

What is the upshot of all these efforts of these 70 or 80 years, and how far can we assign any improvement to our own exertions? To the first question we can answer, that with the slow advance of education there has been some intellectual progress, and the need for social reform is more generally recognised than it used to be. We might point out that the average age of marriage has risen somewhat, though we have not yet succeeded in raising the age beyond that of puberty, as the laws of health and the saner customs of our ancestors dictate. We might observe that caste restrictions against interdining and foreign travel are breaking down, and that an enlightened Government has removed the difficulty in the way of widow-remarriage. And it might appear that all this represented on the whole an encouraging measure of progress, was evidence of a distinct change for the better. But when we come to examine the causes at work which have produced the results, we shall have to confess that the prospect is not so reassuring. we cannot resist the conclusion that we have talked much and done little. For we shall see that these changes are due mostly to the irresistible pressure of circumstances and very little to intelligent and energetic action on our part. The average age of marriage has risen because of the necessities imposed by the education of boys change in the standard of desirability in the bridegroom from caste to caste plus education which has made marriage more difficult for girls. Caste restrictions are breaking down because the Railway, the school and College and the public service are bringing men together promiscuously, and foreign travel is becoming more frequent under the tremendous pressure of economic forces. It is the force of circumstance which is freeing us from our social trammels and not our own desire to be free.

WORK BETTER IN FUTURE.

However, let us not dwell on the discouraging features of our slow progress. Let us rather try to understand what we really mean by Social Reform and recognising our deficiencies in the past, try to make our future action more spontaneous and intelligent, our progress more dependent on conscious and active endeavour. But, before going further I should just like to say something of a tendency which has been visible recently and that is to insist that reform, if it is to be effectual, must run on national lines. One disadvantage of this idea is that so many meanings have been attached to the phrase. Some for instance mean by it cautious reform after the manner of Erasmus, others take up an ideal like that of the Arya-Samaj, others again mean by it the revival of the purity of earlier conditions without their defects. And many, it is to be feared, make it an excuse for a reactionary policy. There is, of course, some truth in the position that reform must work along lines natural to the country and our national characteristics. There are some features in our environment which are sufficiently powerful to modify the practical application of any idea, and these account for certain tendencies in national history which persist even through long centuries of foreign influence. It is also true that servile imitation is no reform and is often more useless than the original evil.

NATIONAL ADVANCE IS OUR AIM.

But the great truth behind the phrase is that it is the general advance of the nation which is the aim of reform, and that only that is national reform which subserves these national interests. It matters nothing where the Truth comes from. If it serves a national purpose or helps national ends, then it is national whether the form in which we find it is modern or Vedic, European or purely Indian. And we must be eager to find this knowledge and apply it whether it has the sanction of the older ideas or not. We have to look forward to the future of India, we are not going to revive the past. Therefore we must be a little on our guard in this respect. It is not religious sanction which can guide us in our choice. What the past held sacred is often noble but still more often misunderstood, and we who have to deal with the present will do more by trying to judge of our needs from a practical common-sense stand point and by using our reason to guide us as to the utility of past experience and new knowledge. What we need now is action,—commonsense practical measures and not discussion as to whether this or that reform is justified by older traditions or the sacred writings of our ancestors.

WHY DO WE NEED SOCIAL REFORM?

A question which often arises is why do we need Social Reform? We cannot say that our whole society is evil, for every society has its merits and its defects, and the merits are there even if we see the defects more prominently. And it is quite superfluous to exaggerate the evils, for many of them are local, for example Kulinism in a small community of Bengal, or restricted to certain castes,—Purdah for example. It is also unwise sometimes to take European criticism too seriously, for Europeans do not always see correctly or make allowances for variety of institutions and customs. Thus they often speak as if our marriage ceremony included consummation as theirs does or imagine that all purdha systems are absolute. Another thing to be on our guard against is reform for reform's sake. For instance, the anti-nautch movement would remove what might be an innocent amusement, in a spirit of unreasoning Puritanism. We have few amusements and we gain nothing by abolishing them, though, of course, every thinking person would wish to purify those which are unsound at present.

OBJECTS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

What then are the objects before the Conference? In what direction does reform seem necessary? The principal measures noted are:—1. Female education. 2. Abolition of infant marriage. (3) Widow Remarriage, (4) Abolition of Polygamy, (5) Removal of caste divisions, (6) Intermarriage between sub-castes, (7) Inter-dining (8) Freedom of travel and sea-voyages (9) Raising the position of the castes called low, (10) Temperance, (11) The regulation of public charities.

Now if we examine this list, we shall think, and that we can classify the great number of them under two main heads, 1. Difficulties arising from the Caste System, 2. Difficulties in connection with the status of women. These are the two great problems—the solution of which will solve most of the various items mentioned in our list.

METHODS OF REFORM LEGISLATION.

What are the methods by which we can deal with these problems? There appear to be two great methods of reform—Legislation and Persuasion. Of these the simpler and swifter is legislation; but on the other hand it can only deal with particular evils and its effects are less permanent and thorough. In some respects, moreover, it appears more suited to our national temperament, which like that of some continental peoples in Europe prefers Government action to popular initiative. On the other hand though we do nothing ourselves, we are not above criticising Government action. At the same time we should be grateful to the British Government for what it has managed to perform in the way of the removal of barbarous customs despite the delicacy of its position and the caution which has necessarily characterised its policy, and we may wish that it might have seen its way to doing more in this direction.

STATUS OF WOMEN.

It is not necessary for me to dwell upon all those familiar questions which cluster round the question of the status of women. I would merely point out that what we may most legitimately object against each is that they involve a bad economy of social forces.

EARLY MARRIAGE.

Early marriage, especially now that the checks on early consummation are breaking down, must increase death and disease among the mothers, swell infant mortality and injure the physique of the race. It interferes also with the proper education of women. A too early partial marriage to social life and makes its current dull and sluggish for the quickening influence of women. By the denial of education to women we deprive ourselves of half the potential force of the nation, deny to our children the benefit of the influence of educated mothers and by stunting the faculties of the mother affect injuriously the heredity of the race. We create, moreover, a gulf of mental division in the home and put a powerful drag on progress by making the women a great conservative force that clings to everything old, however outworn or irrational. The existence side by side of customs like polygamy and the prohibition of widow-remarriage similarly shows a bad organisation of society. The one keeps up an unduly low standard of morality among men, the other demands an impossibly high standard from women. To enforce this standard we suppress our feelings of humanity and affection and inflict severities upon widows in order to keep their vitality low and make them less attractive; yet the impossibility remains and the laws of nature we have ignored avenge themselves; for in spite of our harsh measures we fail to preserve even an ordinary standard of morality in this much ill-treated class. We do well, therefore, in protesting against these evils and striving for their alteration We should, however, realise where the evil lies, it is in the lowering of our ideas about women and the relations of the sexes. We get no detached picture of the status of women in the Vedic Age, but we know enough to see that it was free and honourable as in all early Aryan societies. We have a fuller idea of the Epic and Rationalistic Periods. More secluded than in Modern Europe women were yet allowed a rational freedom, they were taught liberal knowledge and beautiful accomplishments, and a few were distinguished in science and philosophy. They were trained to be helpmates as well as devoted wives to their husbands. Their position, therefore, was not materially inferior and, in some respects, as notably in the laws concerning female property, was superior to what obtained in England until 1870; and even the point reached in 1870 was anticipated by the author of the Mitakshara who wished to make men and women equal in respect of rights of property.

LAWS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Before we go farther it will be worth while to recall briefly the principles on which the scientific study of society is based, for it is upon these that our deeper understanding of social problems depends. We know that the life of society, like that of an individual organism, is an unending struggle with its environment, which is partly invariable and partly variable. The invariable elements are climate, natural position, physical forces: the variable are of numerous kinds such as economic position, geo-political surroundings and contact with other civilisations. The society must be able to meet its environment, and the principal weapon it wields for the purpose is the knowledge it possesses. We remember in this connection that the social organism evolves like the individual and, as it develops its organs of knowledge, proceeds through different stages; it first records simple facts, then proceeds to complex and finally classifies and generalises.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

What then are the practical lessons we draw for our own guidance from these well known principles of the science of society? We learn that it is suicidal to cling to a more primitive state of knowledge and reject new light. The old knowledge related all facts to the single idea of religion, the new classifies life and restricts the sphere of religion to the high spiritual matters with which it is properly concerned. What is to be gained by clinging to the older and less developed system and applying the solemn sanctions of religion to matters of ordinary convenience which do not really affect our spiritual welfare. We only make life cumbrous and hamper our efficiency. Indeed these rules and restrictions which become too many and irksome for men to observe, help to demoralise us: for either we get accustomed to breaking what we regard as the ordinances of religion and what therefore it ought to be our aim and interest to observe or turn a large number of innocent acts into secret vices: in either way we come to think nothing of leading a double life.

EUROPEAN SUPERIORITY.

The superiority of Europe is a fact at the present day; but is it really an eternal and unalterable law of nature? Does history bear out these pseudo-scientific generalisations? On the contrary it is during the last three hundred years only, since indeed men like Bacon discovered a juster method of inquiry into the laws of nature which enabled Western nations to economise effort and rationalise life, that Europe has taken the lead over other parts of the world. The superiority is not due to climate or physical causes or to our inbred inferiority, but to a more scientific organisation of political, social and economic life. There is no reason why we also should not progress if we follow their example. Our natural resources are excellent, fighting classes like the Rajputs, Musalmans, Sikhs, Gurkhas and Marathas; intellectual classes with a capacity for administration and public affairs like the Brahmins, Kayasthas and others; born traders like the Bantas and Bhatias, Bohras Memons and Parsees, a peasantry superior to many European peoples in thrift; patience, diligence, kindliness, domestic affection and orderly habits—the common and useful qualities that preserve a race. Yet with all these splendid resources what sort of existence are we leading?

IDEAL OF TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Let us try and keep before us that ideal of the future of India as the aim to which we are all working; and let us judge our fellowmen by the work which they do to make that future great and united. Let us recognise the selfless and devoted work which many have done for India in the sphere of administration philanthropy or science, of action or of knowledge, whether they were Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans or Parsees, and let us try to realise that such work is the true claim to nationality. He who loves the country well enough to give his life for it, he is the true Indian, not he who merely boasts his own superiority because of some fancied advantage which he derives from caste privileges and traditions, there is only one spirit of truth; there is only one truth behind all ideals; and all who are working in such spirits towards these ideals are doing the noblest of which they are capable, no matter what the caste or race or creed may be. That is the spirit which must animate us if we are going to work for India and hope to have any successful reform in the future. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar thanked his Highness for the speech he had made, which speech he (Mr. Chandavarkar) characterised as a weighty pronouncement which combined culture with wisdom. They all knew that his Highness had nothing of the ostentation of royalty (Applause), He had a heart to feel for the highest and for the lowest and he was full of sagacious wisdom. They regarded it as a great blessing from Providence that they had that day to listen to an address, which was so wisely conceived and full of thoughts that were suggestive and instructive. He (the speaker) then announced that his Highness had resolved to offer a prize of Rs. 200 every year for the next five years for essays on social questions (Loud Applause).

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Rao Bahadur Laishankar Umeashwkar proposed that the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh be elected president of the Conference. In support of his proposition he said Mr. Parekh's simplicity, his honesty of purpose, his steady and unostentatious work and above all his courage were well known. Mr. Parekh, by his manly understanding, experience, intelligence and constant life-long work, was eminently fitted for the position of President (Applause).

Mr. Wamanrao Kolatkar seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, in addressing the assembly, said among other things,

I have to offer, on behalf of this Conference, our respectful thanks to his Highness Sayajirao Maharaja Saheb of Baroda for having undertaken a journey from Baroda to Bombay for gracing us with his presence on this occasion and for the very learned, able and instructive inaugural address with which he has been pleased to favour us. The earnest zeal of His Highness in the cause of social reform is well known. He does not content himself by mere talk and advice, he is always ready to translate his ideas into practical measures by his own example and by statesmanlike and beneficent legislation. The respect, sanctity and veneration with which an Indian Ruler is regarded are well known and when great rajas such as his Highness Sayajirao, the Maharaja Saheb of Mysore, the Maharaja Saheb of Travancore, the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, and several others, by precept and example, come forward to advance the cause of reform, I think that we can predict with confidence that our progress in that direction will be faster and more satisfactory than has been the case up to now.

SOCIAL EDIFICE.

I think it is generally admitted that our social edifice, as it exists, is not in good order. We are riddled by customs that prevent our physical development, that are the causes of many ailments and bodily infirmities that weaken our energies, lower our vitality and shorten our lives, by customs that prevent our intellectual development by placing obstacles in the way of acquiring learning and knowledge of arts and sciences and their application, and by customs which bring on moral degeneration by making us indifferent to the claims of justice, equality and charity, by narrowing the range of our sympathies and making us apathetic to the wretchedness and misery into which we find a large number of country men and country women steeped. The problem of the Social Reformer is to see how to get rid of these customs. The problem of a country which has inherited the most ancient civilization, coming under the close influence of the robust modern civilization of the West, is a novel one. The case of Japan may, in some respects, resemble that of India, but upon a number of points Japan has advantages which are denied to India. The case of India is not at all like that of uncivilized countries falling under the influence of European civilization. In a country like India, it would be impossible to destroy the whole of the social fabric and to rebuild a new one in its place. The changes may be brought about by a progress of social evolution; and the improvements that have taken place during the last 50 or 60 years in our social condition, though not such as we can refer to with pride, are, no doubt, sufficient to indicate the direction which the efforts of the reformers should take.

SOCIAL REFORM.

The social reform movement has been the result of the mental enlargement which was brought on by our contact with Western thought and western training. The imbibing of Western ideas led us to examine our social plant and to discover the conditions that were unfavourable to its symmetry its healthy growth and its perfect development. This does not however mean that this movement is for the wholesale introduction of ways and customs of Western countries. No custom or practice which is not found to be harmful is to be interfered with. The object is to maintain the old plant it only seeks to remove deformities and unhealthy spots. The movement of social reform commenced between fifty and sixty years ago. The changes that have since occurred among the habits and feelings of the people and in their general attitude towards the cause of reform will help to show whether the movement is proceeding in the right direction and whether it is destined ultimately to succeed or fail. Though for causes, to which I will hereafter, refer our progress has not been very rapid and our achievements have not been as big as we should desire, there is room in the fact that we have been advancing all along the lines. The aim of the reformers is generally to awaken the public social conscience and to strike at the root of all customs which injuriously affect the physical, intellectual or moral well-being of the community, but they have though it necessary and proper to direct their special attention to the eradicating of particular evils which constitute, in their eyes, much greater obstacles in the path of progress. The change in the attitude of the minds of the people, in the then and the present way of looking at these evils, will be the index for shewing whether the change is not in a healthier direction. Foremost among these evils is the ignorance and illiteracy of our women, which the reform movement desires to remedy by the spread of

FEMALE EDUCATION.

At the commencement of the movement the public mind was bitterly hostile against female education. They regarded female education as positively injurious to the society. This attitude of mind has long since disappeared. The utility of female education has been generally recognised. Now even religious teachers and preachers support the cause and the caste and religious associations consider it their duty to advocate its promotion. The result is that more girls should be educated and that the education that they receive should be more in quantity and better in quality has been echoed from all sides. It must be admitted that the actual progress among the people in the direction of female education has been very slow and small and that we are far behind our brethern, the Parsis, both in the matter of numbers that have received and do receive education and the extent and quality of the education.

INFANT MARRIAGES.

The second evil, which to the reform movement appears very harmful to society and a great obstacle to progress and towards the removal of which it desires special efforts to be made, is the custom of infant marriages. About the commencement of the movement it was very common to marry boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 10, and the marriages of children under six were not at all rare; the sight of an unmarried girl of 11 was then very rare. A great change has occurred in the ideas, feelings and sentiments of the people in this matter. In connection with boys, both the orthodox and the unorthodox, the religious teachers and the caste and religious associations unite with the reformers in condemning the custom of early marriages. In connection with girls, marriages under the age of ten are considerably diminishing; people have generally ceased to regard the keeping of girls unmarried after they attain their 11th year as either sinful or irreligious—the average age of marriage of girls is being gradually raised and no disapprobation is shown towards persons who have unmarried girls even of the ages of 13 and 14.

WIDOW MARRIAGES.

Another custom, which the reform movement regards as mischievous and towards the abolition of which it requires special attention to be directed is that which prevents "young" widows from remarrying. In the earlier years of the movement the Hindu society regarded this reform with the greatest intolerance and dislike. The early cases of widow remarriages brought about strong hostile demonstrations from the people. The people cut of their intercourse not only with the remarrying widow and her husband, but also with persons who assisted or were otherwise present at the ceremony, who helped to bring about the marriage and with those that dined or otherwise kept up their intercourse with them. People now freely mix with remarried widows and their families; they attend remarriage ceremonies and the remarried persons are not regarded with dislike or repugnance. In connection with this question I may say that in my part of the country it is regarded more as one of fashion and respectability than of religion, in the same way as the custom of parda among Hindus is regarded in the North and in Bengal and the custom of putting on shoes and using umbrellas is regarded in respect of women in this part.

KALIA PANI.

Another evil which the reform movement considers injurious to our advance and wishes to remove has reference to travels to foreign countries. The earlier visitors to Europe were contented and remained long under the ban of excommunication. The members of one caste who had denied with a person who had returned from Europe were subjected to very degrading penance before intercourse was resumed with them. Several castes since have been attempting to solve this problem for themselves. Some castes require penance to be performed before readmission and some readmit such persons without penance. In some castes the question is under consideration, but the difficulties to the readmission are not now so great and insuperable as they once were. As the matter is under consideration in some castes I wish to remark that as far as the Hindu commercial communities of Western India are concerned their ancestors have already solved the difficulty for them. So far as the Shastric texts prohibiting going beyond the Indus or sea voyages were concerned, they have long been regarded as inapplicable to them and voyages to the parts of the Persian Gulf, the Arabian and African ports were permitted to them.

CASTE QUESTION.

The division of the people into so many castes and sub-castes is also regarded as a great evil and the reform movement regards the fusion of the sub-castes as one of its very important objects. In connection with this question, the general sentiment has also much advanced. We now see a better feeling and understanding among the sub-castes and we find several associations formed in which the members of the sub-castes join for promoting the objects of their common benefit. Intermarriages between members of sub-castes are becoming far more commoner. Some sub-castes have expressly sanctioned the practice and several others regard it as an infringement of a trifling nature.

(Concluded on page 3.)

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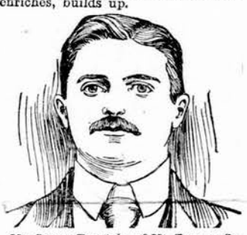

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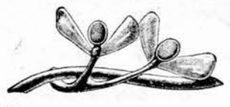

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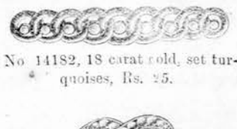

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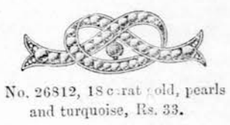

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E. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

[illegible] is by no means a frequent visitor to our [illegible], and no disrespect is intended for the few [illegible] we have seen in this uncomfortable character. [illegible] it is whispered that the rarity of his appearances has caused little uneasiness among playgoers. Mr. Drew of America, F. R. Benson of the English provinces, and Oscar Asche of London—these [illegible] up the list of Petruchios our metropolis has seen within the past twenty years. If there have been others, and they consider themselves slighted in being left out of casual recollection, we learn M. A. P. is sincerest apologies. Of the three Petruchios named to Mr. Oscar Asche, who has given us the humble Prayer of the Sword for the loud commands of the cart-whip, is quite the Petruchioest. That is to say, if the unauthorised superlative may be allowed to say anything, Mr. Asche takes the worst characteristics of Petruchio, which are his most prominent, and over-emphasises them. And those characteristics are noise, brutality, truculence, swagger, impatiently, conceit, and—cart-whip!

Amongst among the lovers of Shakespeare who love originality it must ever be a wonder that the intelligent actor should be attracted even in moments of the most incensed frivolity, by the wearying buffoonery of the elegantly Petruchio. If he takes the part in the spirit of chivalry and self-sacrifice, knowing that the great actress would be unable to safely [illegible] Katharine unless some actor volunteered to spend his physical strength [illegible] the daring riot of Petruchio, then he is a very noble actor, and deserves great praise for his unselfishness. But from the manner in which our [illegible] set to work; and from the circumstances under which the play is generally produced, it is to be feared that a notion prevails among them that Katharine is only a secondary consideration in the [illegible], as Ophelia is to Hamlet. As a master of fact, the Taming of the Shrew is Katharine's play. "She is it" as they say in American slang. It is with her only that the human interest lies, because it is in her only that we see the movement of moods and the development of character.

Petruchio is an incessant hurricane, loud, relentless and terrific, monotonous in its top-pitch intensity. Katharine is a noble and magnificent storm that [illegible] down at last, with occasional rumblings by the way, into a sweet summer morning. And this change from very stormy to set fair, in the psychological barometer of Katharine, is at the Adelphi Theatre most admirably presented by Miss Lily Brayton, who has never been seen to better advantage. Here is a special triumph, because she succeeds in her task unaided by any strong personality. In spite of the noisy activities and agitations of the piece, one leaves the theatre not a little impressed with the comedy achievements of Miss Brayton who is perfectly charming in the concluding scene where she stands as the tamed shrew, and preaches to blanc and the widow on the duties of the wife to her lord.

In time to come the name of George Edwardes will in all probability be associated more with light opera than with light-headed musical comedy. And he will receive his new and improved reputation, except [illegible] he experimented with The Duchess of Dantzic at the Lyric (that was in October of last year) he has worked the public up into a sort of musical-comedy madness and the production of a sane and consistent musical piece without additional numbers by numbers of additional writers and composers was a step which might have led to the loss of several thousands of pounds. That it ended in so much disappointment, on the contrary, proved a step in the right direction both of finance and art is now too familiar a fact on the cheerful side of the [illegible] a theatrical record to need pointing out. It is [illegible] the success of The Duchess of Dantzic has done for the welfare of the lighter stage that the playgoer is chiefly interested in to-day.

One of the many welcome results springing from Miss Evie Greene's dramatic and musical triumph with the title-part of "The Duchess of Dantzic" is the announcement that Mr. George Edwardes has given to Messrs. Mourier G. Duval, Basil Hood, and Andre Messager to provide a light opera with (if possible) a plumply strong acting and singing opportunities [illegible] for the brilliant artist of the Sans-Gêne piece. "La Pompadour," as the new opera is to be called (not I presume, intentionally after the Buchanan play which cost Mr. Beerbohm Tree so much years ago at the Haymarket), will be produced in Shaftesbury Avenue probably in April or May, 1905. By the spring Miss Evie Greene, who in January sails away to fulfil an American engagement, will have returned to England—let it be hoped in as good voice as she has lately been displaying in the provinces as Victorien Sardou's heroine. By the way, so delighted was M Sardou with "La Duchesse" as set to music, that he has promised to write for Mr. George Edwardes the "book" of a new opera, of which the composer will be L. Hugo Felix.

Mr. Andre Messager, composer of The Duchess of Dantzic's successor, Veronique, will write the music for La Pompadour, and he will, of course, do it "all himself," in accordance with the dignified rules and regulations of opera proper. Mr. Edwardes could not have chosen a man better suited for the work. Although bearing all the necessary characteristics of its type, his music is in its melodies most conscientiously original, and he is always particularly rainful when rising to give full orchestral expression to his "grand manner," not to fail at the same time to those deafening crashes of drum and cymbal which pass in some theatres as unfailing evidence of a rich and dignified style.

Except by birth, Andre Messager is very English. He even prefers our climate to that of his own country—but this, it is possible, is because England's weather is not of a sort to lure the busy man (and Messager is a most industrious musician) from his [illegible] The [illegible] composer was a very youth [illegible] establishment at the heart of the Empire, of England, and it is nothing a long way out of the commonplace record in connection with those early days that the youngster was not for ever pining for more artistic employment. It is customary for the junior [illegible] with music in his soul to be constantly quarrelling with his bread and butter, and it is also customary for the full-blown musician who has had a commercial training to look back upon it as so much waste of valuable time. Not so Andre Messager. As a youth, he did not consider it in the least bit below him to be on terms of friendship with the market of eggs and cheese; as a man, he recognises that without a commercial training he might not have been the successful musician he is. You may lead the best talent to the market, but not make it pay—unless you know something of business!

The newspaper reports on Mr. Sidney Dark's lecture at the O. P. Club on "The Tyranny of the First night," which I presume had some reference to the unfavourable reception of "The Flute of Pan" at the Shaftesbury Theatre, do not appear to have done justice to the views of Mr. Arthur Bourchier on the subject, and the popular actor asks me to reproduce here the letter he wrote to the lecturer: "Personally I cannot say that of late years I have detected any particular tyranny on the first night of a new play. The only thing that really exercises any tyranny in my opinion is a bundle of nerves, when every actor or actress ought to possess. It always seems to me that a first night audience is particularly ready to take up the good points in a play. Indeed, it is very often a fact that a play never goes so well as it does on a first night. This would rather point to the possibility that the reception of a play by a typical first night audience is not quite indicative of the future opinion of the general public who may or may not [illegible] to see it afterwards; and it is an established fact that the verdict for good or ill of a typical London first night audience has never been [illegible] of the financial success of any play." What effect a good or a bad first-night reception may have upon the future of a play, I am not competent to decide; but when it comes to the cause of first-night tyranny I insist again, as a practitioner of many years' experience, that it is rarely against the authors and actors and mostly against the attempts of "kind friends in front" to force a false verdict, that the "boos" of the pit and gallery are directed.

The revival of "Charley's Aunt" at this time o' day and at a West end theatre seems too absurd to be true. Who can say what will happen next in the theatrical world? Charley's Aunt at the Comedy! When shall we be invited to The Private Secretary at the Garrick, and when to Box and Cox at His Majesty's? But we will be content for the moment with the amazing spectacle of Charley's Aunt in Panton Street on the eve of 1905! And "amazing" is the word, for it is indeed gratifying to find so much vitality in such a charming old lady and to know that Mr. Brandon Thomas, the author of the farce, and one of the most delightful of men, is confident of a further spell of success with his champion rarity.

The dear old lady is played at the Comedy, not by [illegible] creator, W. S. Penley, but by Mr Stanley Brooke, who has impersonated the character many hundreds of times (I hope not, for the sake of his mental health, thousands) in the provinces. He is a comedian of considerable quaintness and [illegible] quality. Mr. Brandon Thomas is appropriately enough in the part of the Colonel, for did he not, as one often hears, lead his massive military figure to the Army, and leaving the Army for the stage, did he not subsequently reach the rank of major in the famous Artists's Corps!

I am told that Charley's Aunt is now the author's very own (in the matters of course, of possession). Mr. Penley's rights in the piece having expired. What a wonderful money-maker this farce has been! Penley, I believe made altogether £110,000 out of it; Mr. Thomas, close on £90,000! And yet the hall-mark Colonel, Comedy, in the earlier days of his most industrious career, found it by no means easy to earn a decent living with his pen. But some months before the production of "Charley's Aunt," when so big the farce working in his head, he told me that the only thing to make money out of was bowdlerism, and that he and Penley were going into partnership over a "dressing-up" farce. The pretty play of "Harvest" which he had written with Mr. Hamilton Aidé, improved anything but a success; his charming negro songs yielded no substantial income; [illegible] engagements on the stage were scarce (except for society amateurs with "stuff" to put into the above); and so, in a spirit of discontent and disgust, Brandon Thomas wrote "Charley's Aunt."

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 24th December 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Dec 1904— G I P Railway system	2,09,164	5,28,473	15,170	14,52,807
M & S M Railway	61,255	1,51,046	227	2,13,132
Total	2,71,419	10,79,519	15,397	14,05,929
Actuals for corresponding week ending 24th Dec 1903— G I P Railway system	2,36,891	8,63,168	6,395	10,95,454
M & S M Railway	61,255	1,30,720	928	2,02,876
Total	2,98,146	9,93,888	7,323	12,98,330
Increase or Decrease (G I P R)	+ 32,273	+135,305	+ 1,775	+1,07,353
(M & S M R)	— 10,669	+20,326	+221	+ 9,256

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos.
To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size. 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain, or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

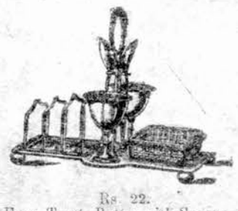
Butter, Rs. 14-8.

Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

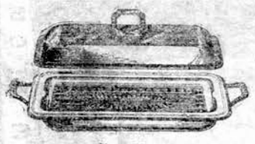


Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 88. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. [illegible] Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.



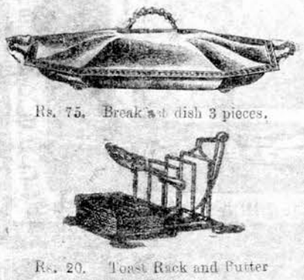
Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8. Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. [illegible] Entree dish convertible into two dishes for removal of hot [illegible]

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 33. Claret Jug.

Rs. 47. Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.

Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 40.

Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

Rs. [illegible] Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

MARCKS & Co, Ltd.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Arsenal Road, POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE RECREATION D. M. DUKLE & Co.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
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WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and
A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

THE QUEEN OF CRÈME DE MENTHE PIPPERMINT

GET FRERES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, &c. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS

Made for either direct or alternating currents.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY.

JUST THE THING FOR Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

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Write for New Illustrated List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.

GIVE OUR PRICES.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than [illegible] cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. Fine packages and [illegible] Universal

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, Liverpool & London.

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HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2-15

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.

COFFEES,
Fresh and Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.
Perfection.

PROVISIONS,
always fresh and good alike.

Rose's LIME JUICE

NON-ALCOHOLIC.
Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

EST. 1760 JOHN GOSNELL & Co. Ltd. EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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GOSNELL'S LATEST!!!

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen) & PARIS.

Dresselhuys

In the Indian climate a Cigar that will burn freely, not leave an unpleasant taste, and not dry the mouth, is a necessity.

DRESSELHUYS supplies this want.

They are guaranteed pure, and smoked all over the World.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

By Royal Warrant To H. M. The King.

The Remington Typewriter.

. . Never Fails . . and Never Grows Weary.

It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.

Price List and full particulars upon application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER, 100 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,

Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.

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Customers are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for X'MAS.

X'MAS CAKES, Plain ..... from As. 12 to Re. 1 0 Per pound.
X'MAS CAKES, Decorated ..... at „ 1 0 „
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X'MAS CAKES, Superior Quality and Extra Decorations „ Rs. 2 0 „
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SMYRNA FIGS, Best Quality, quite Fresh in boxes of 2½ lbs., Rs. 1-8 per box.

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared daily.
Fondants, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Nougats, Almond, Chocolates, &c.
Crystallized Fruits.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings.

All of the Best kind and prepared at Shortest Notice.

All up-country orders will be sent per V. P. P. system and with prompt and careful attention.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE ORDERS ON APPLICATION.

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Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

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'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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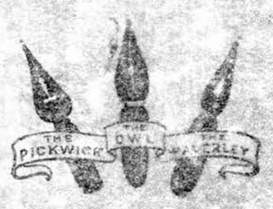

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Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., separately examined by experienced hands, and any found defective are discarded.

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From any of the following Agents:

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BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

The British Medical Journal says:—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

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Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

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Fine Skin

is made finer, and bad is made better by 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET LANOLINE in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP

DR. DE JONGH'S KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, of an exhaustive character, has been proved by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have a variety of grave error in the treatment of Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It acts speedily, both in a large number of cases in which the patients evidenced they were born with a tendency to pulmonary disease. I have not been able to prescribe any other Cod Liver Oil that DR. DE JONGH'S Oil was ordered, and I feel, results, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army Department of Hygiene, Netley Hospital, Hampshire.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hypophosphites' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is well-known, from the admirable oil and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recommended.

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have never met with results produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Measure, in Bottles of various sizes, Capsule impressed on the cork with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the label with the Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., in accordance with the Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all Respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES

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Registered. DR. LALOR'S Trade Mark.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Haunting Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Energy, Loss of Memory, all Female Weaknesses, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the vital Forces.

The effect of the Standard Phosphoric Preparation on Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is Marvellous. Even in the most obstinate cases it rapidly proves that it really REVIVIFIES.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Eyes clear, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp, with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, Melbourne" engraved thereon. Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold by Retailers, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 11s. Each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"Need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dr.) Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. C. S. Rieti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co. Kemp & Co. Phillips & Co., Beyson & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain concentrated to Powder Form.

The Finest Diet for Infants, Invalids, Nursing Mothers, Growing Children, Dyspeptics and Convalescents. A delicious and invigorating Food-Drink, instantly prepared by simply adding water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the

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For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, for pps. illustrated.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

BACK TO THE PAST.

The seige of Port Arthur has shown that at least two old-time devices for war may have to be revived. The grenade and armour have both come again into play and proved effective. Except that the missiles which the Japanese have been employing have been thrown by small mortars instead of by hand, there is no practical difference between those now used and those which our Grenadier Guards were raised to throw. With their great bearskin caps the finest men in the British Army were Grenadiers, and held the place of honour—on the right when in line, in front when in column. Nowadays the name is employed only as the title of the first three battalions of the Foot Guards. The hand-grenade was devised for use against masses of troops in trenches, and, where it was impossible to throw them by hand, they were rolled over the parapet of a trench or wall by means of a wooden trough. The greater range and accuracy of modern rifles were supposed to have killed this means of warfare for ever.

UPS AND DOWNS.

It is to be assumed that the armour which the Japanese artificers have been making for their men is of greater resistance than that which was anciently used in this country. In the armoury at the Tower may be seen many a breastplate with a whole by which a bullet has entered and a man's life come out. Napoleon raised Cain among his lancers when he ordered them to adopt the cuirass. "They rebelled," he said, "but I made them obey, and they adopted them." And we know from Wellington of their ups and downs at Quatre-Bras. "They came up very well," he was wont to say, adding with a chuckle, "but they went down better. After a volley, those that were not killed were so encumbered by their cuirasses and jackboots that they could not get up but lay sprawling and licking like so many turned turtles." Still, we are going back to armour for sieges, that is evident, and Napoleon's judgment, may, after all, be vindicated. This going back to the past seems to accord with his own experience. "Sixty battles I fought and,—well I learned nothing but what I knew when I fought the first," so he said.

SNOW BLINDNESS.

With the example fresh before them of our troops blinded on the homeward march from Lhassa, the Japanese may be expected to take precautions against snow-blindness during the winter upon which Manchuria is now entering. A fall of snow in northern Manchuria means a depth of two or three feet, and well down south it is good for a foot. Snow-blindness takes the form of violently congested eyelids, and burning, streaming eyes, intolerant of the light. The careful man does not suffer; he uses darkened glasses. The only man in Nansen's great expedition to come by the complaint was the very man who should not have done—the medical officer of the party, who disregarded the advice he gave to others, and paid the penalty. There are two sorts of snow which do not blind—the red which has lain long enough to be coloured by the presence of myriad small plants, and that rarer find, the green, also the result of a vegetable growth. But white, red or green, lying in the Arctic or the Antarctic, or here in murky London, every flake of snow has its origin in the same cause Each has a minute speck of dust for its nucleus around which freezes aqueous vapour from the atmosphere, to be bleached dazzling white by the effect of light upon its crystals, if there were no dust there would be no snow.

A RE-DISCOVERED DISCOVERY.

It may be true that an Italian physician is finding wine distilled from figs effective as a medicine, but to speak of this as a "discovery" is absurd. For ages figs have yielded spirit to distillers in the Levant, Portugal, and the Canaries. As food and medicine it has ranked among the most valuable products of the earth since a day far earlier than that on which it was mentioned as among the riches of the Promised Land. It was one of the staples of Athenian diet before the cultivation of cereals was practised; and the Romans brought it to Britain and caused it to flourish exceedingly. It went out with them, and was no more heard of until Cardinal Pole brought back specimens from Italy early in the sixteenth century. In its various forms its uses are infinite. It is a medicine in pulmonary and nephritic affections, and is credited with magic, attributes as a poultice. The Negro dips his arrows in its poison; the artisan uses its leaves to polish his choicest Indian ivory. Tahiti uses it as a dye, as cordage for rigging and fishing-nets. And what think you is the secret of the delicious coffee of Vienna? A slight addition of ground figs.

LOST ONE STAR.

The members of the Royal Astronomical Society, when they assemble at Burlington House, will have no such wonder to reveal as that which dawned upon the vision of Tycho Brahe nearly three and a quarter centuries ago. In the constellation of Cassiopeia he observed a new and extraordinary light. There, clear enough, was a new star. For sixteen months from that night it grew more grand and bright. At first it was a dazzling white, and surpassed in magnitude even Jupiter. Then it turned to yellow, then to red, then to blue; then it grew dim, and yet more dim, and dwindled to nothing, and lo! the greatest star in the heavens had gone. Astronomers think it may come back some day, but not until it has completed an orbit whose immensity is beyond the power of human mind to grasp.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

Can a man claim, for the purpose of burial, the dead body of his father? Common sense says that the son has more right to his father's ashes then a stranger in whose keeping they may lie. But the case has been in the Courts again, and the law has had to say, as it has said ever since Coke made the point clear, that there is no property in a corpse. It is theft to steal a shroud, for that is the property of the executors, but it is not larceny to take a body. A Roman son could recover damages for indignity offered to the corpse of his father, but there was no law to prevent the bailiff stealing into the room in which the body of Sheridan lay, surrounded by statesmen and scholars. Touching the dead man's face the ghoul said. "I arrest the corpse in the King's name for a debt of £500." And before the gorgeous State funeral could proceed, friends had to write cheques for the amount. There used to be as much uncertainty as to the ownership of the living.

A GAMBLE FOR LIFE.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and Chief Justice Raymond advised the Sovereign that he could grant a pardon to criminals under sentence of death if they would consent to medical experiments for the benefit of science. The advice was given in answer to a question from the Crown as to whether criminals might be so spared, on their undertaking to be vaccinated with smallpox virus. In France in 1776 they offered life and freedom to a galley-slave condemned to die, conditionally upon his consenting to be thrown off a tower seventy feet in height, he being equipped with a winged apparatus whose aerial qualities it was desired to try. The slave consented, and, parachuting down in safety, gained his liberty and a handsome pecuniary reward. But they did not inoculate him with smallpox virus. The horror of that complaint has been invincible ever since it was first known. Only this week a case has been reported in which a nurse refused to assist in placing a smallpox victim in his coffin. That enables one better to appreciate the story of the widow who went indignantly to Bishop Thomas, complaining, "You are burying a man who died of smallpox next my poor husband, who never had it!"

MEN AND MANNERS.

By their garb ye shall know them. The amateur footballer affects loose baggy knickers. The professional loveth well to array himself in a skin-tight pair, reaching only half-way down his thigh. Then with his sleeves rolled up, the neck of his shirt thrown open, and his head shaved, save a top-knot fringe a la hooligan, he feels formidable enough of appearance to confront the toughest opposition. But now the Football Association is taking a hand, and is calling upon clubs who let players array themselves in garments approximating to the abbreviated uniform of the prize-ring to say how they dare. swimmers who appear in public have to assume a costume in accordance with the regulations of the body under whose auspices they compete, and the Fotball Association, apparently is going as strickly to enforce its own rules upon, matters sartorial.

COOL.

There is an advantage in knowledge just where you stand in such matters as these. One bitterly cold day the bolton Wanderers and Bury teams turned out in extra clothing to play an important cuptie before a large crowd of spectators. During the progress of the game, James Pray, the then Bury Captain, having warmed up, retired to the back of his sides goal. In full view of the crowd he calmly divested himself of his shirt, then of a "sweater" which he had beneath. Then, naked to the waist, he looked round to note the effect of his audacity. It brought applause from the typical Lancashire crowd. And to its continuance he resumed his shirt and his place in the team. On the whole the Football Association may be encouraged in its stand against shortened tights and the converting of fields of play into dressing-rooms.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

HOME.

A CONFERENCE on Physical Education took place on Wednesday, at the Education offices of the London County Council.

Cotton.—A banquet was held on Saturday, at Manchester to commemorate the incorporation by Royal Charter of the the British Cotton-growing Association.

Drama.—On Saturday a new play by "John Oliver Hobbes," "The Flute of Pan" was produced at the Shaftesbury, and a new play by the Rev. Forbes Phillips, "For Church or Stage," at the Savoy. On Tuesday a comedy by Mr. C.G. Lennox, "The Freedom of Suzanne," was brought out at the Criterion, and a translation of Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine and Selysette" at the Court Theatre.

Ecclesiastical.—The necessary funds for founding the Birmingham Bishopric have been provided.—The United Free Church of Scotland has resolved to appeal to the nation and to Parliament to rescue the funds and buildings of the Church for their proper uses. The commissions of Assembly of the Free and United Free Churches met on Wednesday. At the former meeting there was a good deal of disturbance.—A South American missionary convention has been held in London.

Law.—The action "Calvert v. the London (Riverside) Cold Storage Company (Limited) and others" has been dismissed, so far as concerned the defendant company's chairman, Lord Kintore.

London.—The County Council has appointed Dr. F. Rose, British Consul at Stuttgart, assistant educational adviser to the Council.

Miss Louisa Twinino, on the completion of her 84th year, was on Wednesday presented by a number of friends with an illuminated address in a silver box in acknowledgment of her services in connexion with the improvement of Poor Law administration.

Naval and Military.—Lord Charles Beresford succeeds Admiral Sir C. Domvile next year in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, Rear-Admiral May succeeds Lord C. Beresford in command of the Channel Fleet and Captain H. B. Jackson succeeds Rear-Admiral May as Controller of the Navy.—The War Office has issued a statement on infantry recruiting.—Lieut.-Col. Nunn lectured on Tuesday at the United Service Institution on "The Sick Horse in Peace and War." Dr. Miller Maguire delivered an address last week at the same institution on the strategic feature of the operations in Manchuria.

Speeches.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke last week at Alloa, the Home Secretary at Walmer, Lord Salisbury at Ilford, Mr. Churchill at Glasgow and Coatbridge, Mr. Haldane at Ealing, the Duke of Devonshire addressed a great free-trade meeting at Rawtenstall on Saturday, Lord Rosebery on Monday unveiled a bust of the late Lord Salisbury in the hall of the Union Society at Oxford, and afterwards spoke at a dinner of the Oxford Colonial Club. On Tuesday, Mr. Gerald Balfour spoke at Colchester and Sir H. Fowler at Wolverhampton. The Colston banquets took place at Bristol that night. At the Dolphin banquet, Lord Seiborne, and at the Anchor banquet Mr. Lloyd-George spoke.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg on Tuesday morning in the Victoria and Albert, and were welcomed by the Prince of Wales. The Royal party proceeded by special train to Windsor, where they were met at the station by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.—On Wednesday the King of Portugal took part in a shooting party, along with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Argyll, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Christian in Windsor Great Park. King Edward did not join the party being slightly lame. In the evening, there was a State banquet in St. George's Hall at which King Edward and King Carlos referred to the fact that an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Portugal had been signed that day.

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the proportion of unemployed at the end of October in the trade unions making returns was 6·5 per cent., compared with the proportion at the end of September, and with 5·8 in October, 1903.

The North Sea Outrage.—The Board of Trade inquiry was opened on Tuesday at Hull. Counsel for the Board of Trade having made a statement as to the facts, the managing director of the company owning the Game Cock trawling fleet gave evidence. He said they had not taken any Japanese or munitions of war on board, or heard of the presence near the Dogger Bank of any except Russian warships. A number of other witnesses, including several of the fishermen, gave evidence. On Wednesday a number of witnesses from the trawling fleet confirmed the facts already disclosed. Two or three of them testified to the presence near the fleet of a strange vessel, like those which had fired at them, some hours after the firing.—The Russian Government is offering a reward for any evidence of the presence of torpedo-boats along the route of the fleet.—The "Novoe Vremya" asserts that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick, in stating that assurances have been given by Russia that the officers of the Baltic Fleet who were found guilty would be punished, calmly and deliberately represent falsely the intentions of the Russian Government. Russia, it seems, desires not to bind her self to punish any one.

The Royal Statistical Society opened its winter session on Tuesday at the Society of Arts when the president, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., delivered his inaugural address which was chiefly concerned with educational progess in Great Britain, in the United States, and on the Continent.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Irvine, ex-Premier of Victoria in a speech at Horsham welcomed the idea of a conference in London, and said he did not despair of a systematic scheme of preferential trade.—Mr Watson has replied to the letter of the British Labour Representation League deprecating the action of the Australian Labour party in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

South Africa.—An extra session of the Intercolonial Council, convoked to ratify agreements for the construction of new railways, was opened on Tuesday at Bloemfontein. Lord Milner said that the agreements would confer great benefits on the colonies. The Council on Wednesday ratified agreements for the construction of 339 miles of railway.—The imports of Cape Colony for nine months show a decrease of over ten millions.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's popular majority over Mr. Parker was about two millions—nearly three times as great as Mr. McKinly's in 1896.—Mr. Hay will continue to hold the Secretaryship of State.

Mr. John Morley spoke at a dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

Brazil.—There has been fatal rioting in Rio de Janeiro, ostensibly in opposition to compulsory vaccination. On Wednesday, Congress, in response to an appeal from the President, declared a state of siege for 30 days.

Bulgaria.—A contract for a loan of £4,000,000 has been signed by the Minister of Finance and a French bank.

Italy.—In the second ballots on Sunday the Extreme Left lost all along the line, and their strength in the Chamber is reduced by 16 seats.—At a Consistory on Monday, the Pope protested against the violation of the rights of the Church in France.

Morocco.—The European representatives have practically decided against the proposed addition to the Customs duties. The financial situation is very bad.—Our Paris Correspondent says that France has decided to support the Sultan, in the hope of federating the tribes under his rule.

Russia.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar.—The Ministry of Finance is considering a proposal to introduce an income-tax.—The net profit of the State sale of alcoholic liquors in 1903 was about £40,000,000.—The Baltic commercial shippers have rejected the Government's scheme for substituting Russian for British coal.

The War.—At Port Arthur, on October 30, the Japanese had 1,500 casualties in an attempt to capture and hold the East Keekwan Fort. On November 6, a magazine on Sung-shu-shan was exploded by Japanese shells.—It is said that General Stossel has asked for an armistice.—The destroyer Raztoropni escaped from Port Arthur on Tuesday night, during a snowstorm, and reached Chifu early on Wednesday with despatches. The Chinese authorities declared that she must disarm within 24 hours, and her commander agreed to do so, but after the crew had landed the vessel was blown up by a man left on board for the purpose. The officers gave optimistic accounts of the capability of Port Arthur for continued resistance.—There is no news of important military movements from Manchuria, but our Tokio Correspondent says a great battle is believed to be imminent.—It is reported at Tokio that the Russian cruiser Gromoboi after repairing at Vladivostok, ran on a rock and was seriously injured before being floated.—Admiral Alexeieff has made some interesting statements as to the management of the campaign. He practically repudiates all responsibility. The Tokio papers complain of the facilities accorded to the Baltic Fleet in French ports.—At Washington it is stated that Japan is willing to entertain an offer of mediation from President Roosevelt or King Edward, but no intimation of this kind has come from Russia.

Turkey.—Lord Lansdowne has declined to deal with Turkish protests against the presence of an Indian Government agent at Koweyt until the question of the Aden Hinterland is settled.

Obituary.—Lord Northbrook; Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A.; Sir Stephen de Vere; Mr. G. L. Watson, yacht designer; General T. R. Snow; Lieutenant-General La Touche; Sir James Harris; Sir F. A. Burrows; Senator Henri Wallon.

Shipping.—The Atlantic rate war has been ended by a conference in Berlin.—Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. propose to place two large turbine steamers on the fruit and passenger service between England and the West Indies.—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Matin, 2432 tons, Captain J Archer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Nasi 912 tons Captain W Smith arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with ballast and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ville-de-Tamatave, 2353 tons, Captain H Peancallier, sailed on the 3rd instant for Dunkirk and Havre with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Bodilewell 2208 tons Captain T M Scurr arrived in harbour on Saturday from London 29th October via Karachi, with a general cargo,

THE steamer Ashruf, 2213 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar 5 horses and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Folgate, 2306 tons, Captain W C Smith, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo, Mr W Whyte, Mr Taylor, and Captain Grover, as passengers.

THE B I N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons Captain R H Kedslie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein via Rangoon and coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs and Miss Hume and Mr Thurston, as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 439 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 62 cases opium, 112 horses, 08 syces, and Captain Yonsuf, and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Woadcock, Major Price, Rev Rice, Major Cummings, Lieut Barton, Lieut Usher, Mr Turner, Mr Dennles, Mr Goodman Mr Kennedy, Mr Ramsay, Lieut Sandford, and 206 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2332 tons Captain H W Kenrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 15th November via intermediate ports with China arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 15th November via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T L Frease Rev E F and Mrs Frease, and child Mr H White, Mr E Soweth, Mr E R Mogra, Mr W H Highton, Mr D K Lese, Mr G J A Skeen, Mr W R and Mrs Bond, Miss Elworthy, Mr and Mrs S Gibbons, Mr R M Philipps, Mr and Mrs F Schivedor, Mr and Mrs F Brennan. Two Misses Peacock Mr F Solley, Mrs Ramsay, Mrs L Hinton, Mr R J Hunter, Mr A Glussock, Miss H M Wilson, Miss Cole, and Miss M Gould

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise	.....	Comdr.. Betham	.....Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick	Stewart...	Comdr... Tindall	..I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing	.....	.....	.....Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	.....	Comdr	Rowson .....R I Marine
R I M S Minnistone	...Comdr.....	Hudlestone.....	.....R I M
R I M S Clive	.....Comdr...	W L Beauchamp....	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Balachi	.....	.....	.....
Do Karen	.....	.....	.....
Do Pathan	.....	.....	.....

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	From
3	Ashruf s	Newby	Mauritius, Nov 19
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden, Nov 28
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 1
	Kola s	McDiarmid	Bussreh, Nov 26
	Nasri s	Smith	Jedah, Nov 17
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	London, Oct 29
	Semdia s	Kedslie	Moulmin, Nov 10
4	Langdale s	Kelley	Blyth, Nov 2
	Ischia s	Maganino	Hongkong, Nov 12
	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai, Nov 15
	Brantwood s	Booth	Genoa, Nov 12
	Islanda s	Brooks	Australia, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lowenburg s	Lubde	Hamburg, &c
	Tara s	Herrinton	Rangoon
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	City of Vienna s	Morrison	L'pool via Karachi
	V-de-Tamatave s	Peancellier	Dunkirk
	Folgate s	Smith	Antwerp
4	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Matin s	Archer	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackinnon left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mangolia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 11 a.m, and she is expected here on Thursday 8th instant at 9 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—22 bales wool M Jaitha; 81 bales wool R Feolchund; 146 bales wool H A M Coosmau; 41 bales wool D Nagjee; 38 bales Ewart Latham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—50 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 52 cwts mother of pearl shell and 18 1-2 cwt wax K B Sajan; 21 cwts chuntney Framjee Nowrojee; 44 bales silk and 10 bales silk waste King and Co; 226 bales hemp, E Osmeroy; 80 cwts oilbarum A H Mowjee and Co; 89 cwts fishmawa R Dhunjee and Co; 3 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Marmora s—2 cases silk piece goods C M Bhesania

FOR DUNKIRK.

Villa de Tamatave s—4018 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR BOSTON.

Marmora s—45 cwts fishmawa M J Jeomabhoy and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Agenoria s—4017 cwts rapeseed and 3120 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1006 cwts crushed myrabollams W Beohers; 1200 cwts horns J Rehimtoola

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

For Consent Decree.

239-04—F P Pavri—Fatmabai vs Ibrahim Cassum and another—Hiralal D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

758-04—Captain and V Chapsey Parbat and others vs Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia and Co

Long Causes

688-03—N M Cama Jaco Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhai J and M—Mahomadbhai Hasambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji K and K

424-1834-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrilal vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co

112-04—M B Chothia—Framrose Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co

877-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassan vs Memon Ahmed Miya Hasu Miya—Kanga and P

557-01—F P Pavri—Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupvalla and others vs Dorabji Hormusji Aabburner and others—Little and Co

567-04—In person a pauper—Pandoorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and others—Daphtary and F

595-04—J P Dastur—Nanaee Khairas and Co vs Bertie Smith and Co Limited—Kanga and S

424-04—R P Mehta—Hiraji Dayaji Mahotre vs Gomibai widow and others—Chitnis and M

438-04—In person—Narotam Haneraj vs John A Blogg and another—Pestonji K and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For an exparte Decree

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Shaiji and other vs Mahomed Yoomas Hafiz and others—Ardesir H D and Co

For Consent decree.

81-04—Matubhoy J and M—Laljee Dayal vs Diwalibai widow and another—Tyabji D and Co

418-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Goswami Shri Girdhariji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Valiabhaiji Girdhariji Maharaj and another—Little and Co—Khunderao S and L.

477-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdhariji Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Vallabhlalji Girdhariji Maharaj and other—Little and Co—Wadia G and Co—Khanderao S and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

228-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Oraigie L and O—Part heard.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

For trial of Issue.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Ramji vs Mohunlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—Hiralil and D and Daphtary and F.

Long Causes

987-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

177-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhavji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Punthockey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Veiji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaj Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—Nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Manockbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Manockji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregaoker and others—Mulla and M.

618-04—Captain and V—Rabiabai vs Rahimabai wo wid Nadirshaw and F

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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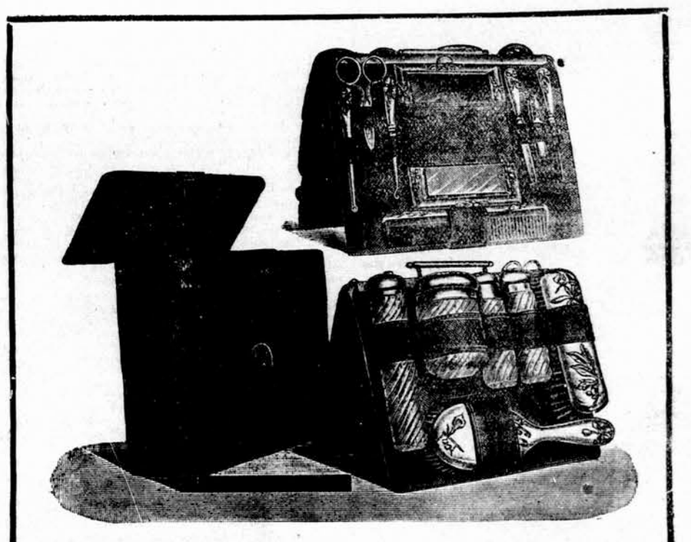

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